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AN INQUIRY INTO THE FOREIGN POLICY PROCESS
OF NEUTRAL AUSTRIA

by

Richard R. Rager

Submitted to the
Faculty of the School of International Service
of The American University
in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Degree
of
MASTER OF ARTS

AN ABSTRACT

of

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The American University
Washington, D. C.

July 1964

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this thesis is to: (1) discuss and evaluate the substance of post-1955 Austrian foreign policy; (2) analyze the concept and applicability of military neutrality to the Austrian case; and, (3) assess the key elements within the policymaking apparatus. An analytical treatment is used with occasional departures into historical discussions. The following are also presented: the role of special interest groups and political parties, coalition practices, recent changes in the national community, and a brief examination of foreign economic policies. The study closes with a discussion of the country's involvement in world affairs.

Neutral Austria is portrayed as a viable and united nation-state with the capacity to make significant contributions toward building a more stable order in Europe.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to the staff of the Embassy of Austria, Washington, D. C., for their courtesy and assistance in writing this thesis. He would also like to express his sincere appreciation to various individuals in the Washington, D. C. offices of the European Free Trade Association and the European Economic Community.

Finally, the author wishes to express a special thanks to his wife, Anne Therese Rager, whose comments and encouragement were invaluable.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the war has been a total war, involving the entire resources of the belligerent nations. This has led to a complete mobilization of the population and the economy, and to a complete transformation of the social and political structure of the warring nations.
2. The second fact is that the war has been a global war, involving all the major powers of the world. This has led to a complete transformation of the international system, and to a complete transformation of the balance of power.
3. The third fact is that the war has been a war of annihilation, in which the belligerent nations have sought to destroy each other completely. This has led to a complete transformation of the moral and ethical standards of the warring nations, and to a complete transformation of the human condition.
4. The fourth fact is that the war has been a war of technology, in which the belligerent nations have used the latest and most advanced weapons and tactics. This has led to a complete transformation of the military and naval forces of the warring nations, and to a complete transformation of the human condition.
5. The fifth fact is that the war has been a war of ideology, in which the belligerent nations have fought for their respective ideologies. This has led to a complete transformation of the political and social structure of the warring nations, and to a complete transformation of the human condition.
6. The sixth fact is that the war has been a war of race, in which the belligerent nations have fought for their respective races. This has led to a complete transformation of the racial and ethnic structure of the warring nations, and to a complete transformation of the human condition.
7. The seventh fact is that the war has been a war of religion, in which the belligerent nations have fought for their respective religions. This has led to a complete transformation of the religious and spiritual structure of the warring nations, and to a complete transformation of the human condition.
8. The eighth fact is that the war has been a war of culture, in which the belligerent nations have fought for their respective cultures. This has led to a complete transformation of the cultural and artistic structure of the warring nations, and to a complete transformation of the human condition.
9. The ninth fact is that the war has been a war of science, in which the belligerent nations have fought for their respective sciences. This has led to a complete transformation of the scientific and technological structure of the warring nations, and to a complete transformation of the human condition.
10. The tenth fact is that the war has been a war of philosophy, in which the belligerent nations have fought for their respective philosophies. This has led to a complete transformation of the philosophical and intellectual structure of the warring nations, and to a complete transformation of the human condition.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The transition in Austria since the end of the Second World War has been in sharp contrast to that country's first experience with parliamentary democracy. In 1955, after seventeen years of foreign occupation, Austria received independence from the former wartime Allies of the Second World War. Freed from the bitter political dissension which contributed to the destruction of the First Austrian Republic, the Austrian nation immediately demonstrated in a pattern of peaceful national elections that the new republic was viable and worthy of membership in the world community of nations.

I. THE PROBLEM

Statement of the Problem

It was the purpose of this study (1) to discuss and analyze post-1955 Austrian foreign policy, as it has been expounded and implemented; (2) to show how neutrality has conditioned the role of the country in international affairs; (3) to compare and assess the importance of various elements within the organization concerned with foreign policy-making; and (4) to present Austria's involvement in the international state system.

Introduction

The transition in American society from the 1950s to the 1960s was a period of rapid change. In the 1950s, the United States was a homogeneous society, with a clear majority of white, middle-class Americans. By the 1960s, the country had become more diverse, with a growing minority population and a more complex social structure. This period was also marked by significant political and social movements, including the Civil Rights Movement and the Vietnam War. The transition from the 1950s to the 1960s was a period of rapid change, and it was a period that shaped the modern United States.

1. The Problem

Statement of the Problem

It was the purpose of this study (1) to identify and analyze the social and economic conditions that led to the development of the modern United States, and (2) to identify and analyze the social and economic conditions that led to the development of the modern United States. The study was designed to identify and analyze the social and economic conditions that led to the development of the modern United States. The study was designed to identify and analyze the social and economic conditions that led to the development of the modern United States. The study was designed to identify and analyze the social and economic conditions that led to the development of the modern United States.

Importance of the study

The existence of a united Austrian state in 1955 was the result of both luck and courage. It was fortunate that the Renner Provisional Government was jointly recognized by the Western Allies and the Soviet Union in 1945, thereby preventing the continuing tension that has existed in divided Germany. Second, it was significant that the Second Austrian Republic was not absorbed into the Soviet sphere of influence. The failure of the threats and blandishments of the Soviet Government to cause in Austria a repetition of events that brought about the downfall of non-Communist governments in other Central and Eastern European countries was, among other reasons, due to the courage of the Austrian people.

This study was undertaken in view of Austria's geographical position, potential contributions to the creation of a more stable order in Europe, and because of the aforementioned early postwar history. Austria is located at one of the crossroads of Europe. Lying like a wedge thrust into Communist-dominated Eastern Europe, Austria is bounded on the north by Czechoslovakia, on the east by Hungary, on the south by Yugoslavia and Italy, on the west by Switzerland, and on the northwest by Germany.¹ Its area is 32,376 square

¹Bureau of Social Service Research, Communications

miles, and the frontiers total 1,638 miles. Further, Austria lies only a few hundred miles from the territory of the Soviet Union.

Since no published studies on the contemporary Austrian foreign policy process have been introduced in the United States to date, it is hoped that this thesis has filled a gap that had been previously ignored.

II. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

Political Process

In opening any discussion on politics, it was necessary to define the terminology which was used as the framework of the study. Although the Austrian "political process" cannot be defined precisely, it shall be considered in this presentation in the following context:

Politics consists of the organizational activity men engage in to maximize their deeply felt convictions about social values. By political action men attempt to realize their differing notions of "public good." Thus politics is really a process--a means to a value-centered end.²

The extent of cooperation in the contemporary coalition government became one clear illustration of how far

and Public Opinion in Austria (Washington: The American University, 1954), p. 2.

²Charles O. Lerche, Jr. and Abdul A. Said, Concepts of International Politics (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1963), p. 2.

also, and the American people, who have been misled by the press, have been misled by the press.

There is only a few hundred miles from the coast of the

United States.

There is no possible chance of the

American people being misled by the press.

United States is also, it is true, that the press has

been misled by the press.

11. CONCLUSION TO THE CASE

Political Freedom

In the case of the American people, it is true

that the American people have been misled by the press.

There is no possible chance of the

American people being misled by the press.

United States is also, it is true, that the press has

been misled by the press.

There is no possible chance of the

American people being misled by the press.

United States is also, it is true, that the press has

been misled by the press.

There is no possible chance of the

American people being misled by the press.

United States is also, it is true, that the press has

been misled by the press.

politicians have compromised their principles to promote domestic tranquillity and the public good.

Foreign Policy

It was equally important to determine what was meant by "foreign policy" since the theme of this thesis was centered around its process of formulation and implementation. Charles O. Lerche and Abdul A. Said, in Concepts of International Politics, defined this phrase:

In a broad sense, foreign policy consists of a society's attempt to realize on the international plane certain notions of what it conceives as good.³

An examination of value judgments, or what the Austrian nation considered to be good, and how these value judgments stimulated political action was thus required. The foreign policy process was found subjected to all the pressures which exist in any state's internal political process. Austrian foreign policy has successfully functioned in an environment of competition; not in a vacuum or in a world that the policy-makers wished existed.

National Interest

Foreign policy was defined above in terms of what society considered to be good. These value judgments form "the bases upon which a state proceeds in international

³Ibid., p. 3.

Political and economic conditions in the Soviet Union

in addition to value judgments, or with the system
which considered as an open, two-way value judgement
transferred political action and the individual. The foreign
policy, however, was found necessary to all the countries
which exist in any state's national political system.

Foreign policy was defined as being in line with the
policy of the Government of the United States.
The United States was the only country in the world
which was not a member of the United Nations.

politics."⁴ Since foreign policy is formulated in the real world, these value judgments must be translated by policy-makers "into objectives before they can begin to act."⁵ The focal concept involved here was that of the "national interest." This shall be considered as "the general, long-term, and continuing purpose which the state, the nation, and the government all see themselves as serving."⁶

III. PROCEDURE AND SOURCES

Procedure

An analytical treatment was used with occasional departures into historical and descriptive discussions. The historical section's purpose was to identify the main factors which have determined the role of Austria in international affairs.

Sources

The explanation for the preponderance of secondary material in the bibliography was due to the collection of all information in the United States. The majority of studies on Austria covered either the period of the Allied postwar occupation or the experiences of the First Austrian

⁴Ibid., p. 4.

⁵Ibid., p. 6.

⁶Ibid.

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Republic. The Austrian Information, a biweekly bulletin published in the English language by the Austrian Press and Information Service, was utilized to a large extent for more current information. It carried important statements by Austrian statesmen as well as reprints from Austrian newspapers. Official statements by key government officials, especially the Federal Chancellor and Foreign Minister, provided insight into the substance of Austria's foreign policy.

CHAPTER II

ORIGINS OF THE SECOND REPUBLIC

In Austria, as in all countries, the making of foreign policy and its process of execution was influenced by the legacy of the past. This legacy helped influence the nation's image of what foreign policy was and what it could be. Memories of the past have fashioned expectations which, in turn, have affected the interplay between foreign policy and the continuous process of national self-definition and interpretation of national interests. In the first fifty-five years of the twentieth century, the history of Austria was turbulent. The purpose of this chapter was to identify the main events that have conditioned the contemporary role of Austria in world affairs.

I. FIRST AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC 1918-1938

Internal Weakness

The disintegration of the Hapsburg Empire in 1918 left the First Republic in a precarious economic and financial position. All that remained with which to build the First Austrian Republic was about seven million German-speaking Austrians and a group of nine provinces without

national or administrative cohesion.¹ The economic geography of the dissolved empire revealed the presence of two very different spheres in Austria. In the east lay industrial Vienna, and from it toward the south extended a number of industrial cities. The rest of the country was agrarian, except for a few scattered cities. Once the central administration of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was removed, the balance of power within the country shifted from Vienna to the rural provinces.

Charles A. Gulick, in Austria, From Hapsburg to Hitler, summarized the serious problem of a lack of national consciousness:

Vorarlberg wanted union with Switzerland, Tirol wished independence, and the majority of the states desired to obtain the greatest possible freedom from Vienna and the central government.²

The diversity between the industrial and agrarian sectors of the population demanded collaboration between the two political forces. Instead, patriotism was subordinated to party sentiments. Mary MacDonald, in The Republic of Austria 1918-1934, concluded that:

¹Richard Hiscocks, The Rebirth of Austria (London: Oxford University Press, 1953), p. 1.

²Charles A. Gulick, Austria, From Hapsburg to Hitler (Berkeley, California: University of California Press, 1948), Vol. 1, p. 121.

national or administrative divisions.¹ The economic geography of the district was not the same as the political divisions. In the past the political divisions, and these are found in the district, were not the same as the administrative divisions. The fact that the country was divided into a few provinces, and the political divisions, were not the same as the administrative divisions. The fact that the country was divided into a few provinces, and the political divisions, were not the same as the administrative divisions.

Charles A. Smith, in History of the District of Columbia, 1911, p. 111. The fact that the country was divided into a few provinces, and the political divisions, were not the same as the administrative divisions.

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Charles A. Smith, in History of the District of Columbia, 1911, p. 111. The fact that the country was divided into a few provinces, and the political divisions, were not the same as the administrative divisions.

¹ Charles A. Smith, in History of the District of Columbia, 1911, p. 111. The fact that the country was divided into a few provinces, and the political divisions, were not the same as the administrative divisions.

² Charles A. Smith, in History of the District of Columbia, 1911, p. 111. The fact that the country was divided into a few provinces, and the political divisions, were not the same as the administrative divisions.

This lack, more than any other single cause, was to prove the ultimate ending of the Austrian Republic

. . . .³

Under these conditions, the concept of a unified state was meaningless.

Despite treaty prohibitions, agitation for union with Germany went on steadily in Austria from 1919 to 1926. The significance of this movement justified a quotation of some length:

When it became clear that the Bolshevik danger in Germany was rapidly waning the hopes of the separatist movement turned more and more definitely toward Germany. Especially when, after the Kapp putsch in Germany, rightist rule was established in Bavaria by Kahr, the tendencies toward union with that part of the Reich reached a climax in the states. Even earlier, December 1919, Tirol and Salzburg had carried unanimous resolutions favoring "economic anschluss" to Germany The Entente, however, declared, by means of a very positive note of December 17, 1919, written by Clemenceau, that it would not tolerate any changes in the territorial or other stipulations of the peace treaty

The first Habsburg putsch in Hungary gave a new impetus to the anschluss movement In April, 1921, Tirol carried through a plebiscite on anschluss. Almost nine-tenths of the qualified voters participated and 98.8 per cent of them favored anschluss. Next, the diet of Salzburg passed a similar resolution. . . . Although Upper Austria also decided to have an election, it was pointed out that the decision was to be regarded only as an expression of principle. Finally, Styria followed, on May 31 the diet there

³Mary MacDonald, The Republic of Austria 1918-1934, A Study in the Failure of Democratic Government (London: Oxford University Press, 1946), p. 1.

decided upon a plebiscite. In the meantime France, supported by England and Italy, made it clear to the government in Vienna that a continuation of the plebiscites in the states would lead to immediate refusal of any credit. Since at that time of raging inflation in Austria the whole policy of the government was dominated by the need of foreign credits, this intervention of the Entente was decisive.⁴

Life in the new Republic was extremely difficult during the first few years. Terrible economic distress fostered the growth of extremist elements on both sides, thus serving to accentuate the already existing class and party differences previously mentioned.⁵ Joseph S. Roucek, in Contemporary Europe, A Study of National, International, Economic, and Cultural Trends, outlined the nature of the economic challenge:

In the first nine years after the war Austria struggled with five financial problems: (1) an adverse foreign trade balance, (2) unemployment, (3) currency disorganization, (4) unbalanced budgets, and (5) shortage of operating capital.⁶

The Austrian Government was unable to solve these problems alone and requested foreign assistance.

Allied Assistance

In February, 1922, credits were advanced to Austria

⁴Gulick, op. cit., pp. 121-122.

⁵MacDonald, op. cit., p. 3.

⁶Joseph S. Roucek, Contemporary Europe, A Study of National, International, Economic, and Cultural Trends (New York: D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., 1947), p. 300.

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by Great Britain, France, Italy, and Czechoslovakia. Despite these loans, the financial situation remained chaotic and on September 6, Chancellor Seipel appeared before the Council of the League of Nations to appeal for additional help. It should be noted that Austria had accepted membership in the League of Nations on December 15, 1920. Consequently, on October 4, 1922, the three so-called Geneva Protocols were signed. The Protocols provided financial assistance as requested under a Commissioner-General and a Committee of the Guaranteeing Governments--Great Britain, France, Italy, and Czechoslovakia. Furthermore, the Protocols contained a guarantee of Austria's independence by the League of Nations. As a tangible result, the budget was balanced for the first time in 1925.

Mary MacDonald drew the conclusion that during this period:

The absolute dependence of Austria on economic assistance from the Allies necessitated the adoption of a foreign policy which was unpopular with the majority of Austrians; and the control acquired over the country by her creditors gave birth to the suspicion that government by the people for the people was synonymous with government by the Allies for the Allies.⁷

Although Allied objections to any territorial changes of the peace treaty had prevented anschluss with Germany during the

⁷MacDonald, op. cit., p. 3.

[illegible]

The specific requirements of training are discussed in detail in the report of the Commission on the Training of the Foreign Service, which was published in 1964. The report states that the training of the Foreign Service should be based on the following principles:

Although Allied objectives in the territorial changes of the post-war period were generally in line with the German desire for a return to the status quo ante, the German desire for a return to the status quo ante was not always in line with Allied objectives.

early period of the Austrian Republic, the issue reappeared in the next decade.

Customs Union Project

After a few years of relative prosperity in the middle 'twenties, economic difficulties returned to Austria as the effects of the world-wide depression following 1929 became manifest. Since the Austrian economy was founded on foreign loans which were no longer available, Austria again sought assistance and new loan commitments. Finally, to counteract domestic economic straits, on March 19, 1931, the German and Austrian governments signed a protocol paving the way for a customs union.

The French, Italian, and Czechoslovakian governments registered immediate protests against this form of economic anschluss. This action was based on the joint belief that such an arrangement endangered Austrian independence. The project was submitted to the League of Nations, but was ultimately abandoned by the Austrian government. In October 1931, the International Court at The Hague declared that the proposed union was illegal, by the margin of a single vote.

In the meantime, a financial crisis occurred in Austria. The climax came when the Austrian Credit-Anstalt, largest banking institution in Central Europe, suspended payments on May 11, 1931. There was no other financial

early history of the shipping service, the issue was decided in the early years.

Shipping Service

After a few years of relative prosperity in the shipping service, the shipping service was in a position to expand its operations in the early years.

The shipping service was in a position to expand its operations in the early years. The shipping service was in a position to expand its operations in the early years.

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institution in Austria which could take over the bankrupt Credit-Anstalt. The government appealed for loans, but French action obstructed foreign action. The collapse of the German banking system in July 1931 immensely increased the strain on the Austrian economy.⁸

With the renunciation of the customs union project, loans became available and the economy was revived temporarily. The final episode in this ill-starred undertaking occurred in October 1931, when the International Court at The Hague declared the scheme illegal by a narrow majority. Meanwhile, domestic politics were characterized by the ever-widening schism between the Christian Socialists and the Social Democrats. The Austrian National Socialist Party, among other extremist groups, took full advantage of national disunity.

National-Socialist Germany

By 1932, the Austrian Nazi Party had emerged as a strong contender in Austrian politics, coinciding with the rise of the German National Socialist Party. The Landbund and the German Nationalist parties, along with a faction of the pro-Fascist Heimwehr, were absorbed into the Nazi movement. Austrian Nazi partisans contributed to the destruction

⁸Gulick, op. cit., p. 943.

of the democracy through continued agitation for anschluss and violent measures against their political foes. This movement was immeasurably strengthened after Hitler came to power in Germany. One of Hitler's initial foreign policy moves was the launching of a vigorous propaganda campaign against the Austrian Government. This German program was one clear indication of the beginning of the end for the Austrian Republic. As Charles A. Gulick put it:

The annexation of Austria by Germany was inevitable after Hitler's accession to power on January 30, 1933, unless the victors of 1918 had been willing to stop him, by arms if necessary.⁹

Civil War

As described above, the Austrian nation was bitterly divided in 1932. Following great gains made by the Nazis in the 1932 provincial elections, peasant leaders and more moderate members of the Christian Socialists turned to Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, who formed the last parliamentary government on May 30, 1932. Mary MacDonald expresses the challenge that the new Chancellor faced:

Dr. Dollfuss did succeed in evoking, for the first time, the faint beginnings of an Austrian national consciousness. But his Government was too weak to withstand simultaneous attacks from the Left and from the Right. After having dissolved a parliament which had become unworkable in March 1933, he found himself confronted with the necessity of coming to

⁹Gulick, op. cit., p. 1623.

of the Government through continued operation for assistance
and financial assistance against these political forces. This
movement was immediately strengthened after World War II
began in Germany. One of Hitler's initial foreign policy
goals was the launching of a German propaganda campaign
against the Western Government. This German program was
one clear indication of the hostility of the end for the
Western Republic, as Germany's policy was to

The formation of a party by Germany was inevitable
after Hitler's accession to power in January 1933.
1933, after the election of 1933, the party was
strong and, by then it was strong.

Final part

As detailed above, the German nation was deeply
divided in 1933. Following World War I, the German
the 1933 political situation, German leaders had been
modernized to the German Republic turned to an
organized political party. The last parliamentary govern-
ment on May 31, 1933, was replaced by the change
that the new German nation.

By 1933, the German nation was in a state of
crisis, the last remnants of an old German national
movement, but the movement was too weak to
achieve its aims. The German nation was too weak
from the start. After World War I, the German
nation had become a republic in 1918, but the
nation continued with the necessity of coming to

terms with either the Social Democrats or with the Heimwehr, now powerfully supported by Italy. He chose the latter course.¹⁰

Encouraged by Mussolini, Dollfuss pursued a course which led to the crushing of the Social Democratic movement in February 1934, and the end of the Austrian experiment in democratic government.¹¹

Corporative State

Dollfuss took a series of drastic steps in implementing his policy of abolishing the party system. These included the proscription of the Communist Party, the foundation of the Fatherland Front, and the prohibition of all activities of the National Socialists in 1933, and the prohibition of the Social Democratic Party on February 12, 1934.¹² With the final submergence of the parliamentary system, Dollfuss ruled by arbitrary decree. In accordance with the Constitutional Law of May 1, 1934, a federal state along corporative, Fascist lines was established.

In a step to check the influence of Nazi Germany, Austria joined the Italo-Hungarian collaboration on March

¹⁰MacDonald, op. cit., p. 12.

¹¹Ibid.

¹²For more detailed information, see Gulick, op. cit., pp. 1404-5.

17, 1934, according to the terms of the Rome Protocols.¹³ Nevertheless, with the elimination of the Social Democrats the basis of Dollfuss' position became so unstable that the Austrian Nazis on July 25 attempted a putsch. Dollfuss was assassinated during that unsuccessful upheaval. This event nearly brought about an European conflagration. To prevent any German move to capitalize on the chaotic situation, Mussolini ordered Italian troops to be massed at the Brenner Pass. When no armed action followed, the incident passed peacefully, and one of Dollfuss' associates, Kurt von Schuschnigg, became the new Chancellor.

Growth of Nazi Pressure

Nazi pressure on the Austrian Government increased with the appointment of Von Papen as Ambassador to Austria, on the day after Dollfuss' murder. An important factor in this increasing pressure was the involvement of Italy in a war of conquest against Abyssinia. Mussolini, weakened by the Abyssinian War and defeats in the Spanish civil war, was no longer strong enough to support Austria against the mounting demands of Hitler. An agreement between Italy and

¹³Two years later, March 23, 1936, three brief supplementary protocols were signed. The most significant was the second. It announced that "the three governments reconfirm their decision to undertake no negotiations of political significance without informing their two co-signers." For the details of the Rome Protocols, see Gulick, op. cit., p. 1627.

17. 1954, according to the report of the Soviet Government, the elimination of the Soviet Union's foreign debt is the main task of the Soviet Government. The Soviet Government has taken a number of measures to reduce the foreign debt, including the cancellation of the Soviet Union's foreign debt to the United States and the United Kingdom. The Soviet Government has also taken measures to reduce the Soviet Union's foreign debt to the Soviet Union's allies, including the cancellation of the Soviet Union's foreign debt to the Soviet Union's allies.

[illegible]

Germany, which gave birth to the Rome-Berlin Axis, was concluded in late 1936 and freed Hitler to proceed against the Austrian authorities.

In the meantime, Schuschnigg had recognized the threat of Nazi Germany. When the Germans reoccupied the Rhineland, Schuschnigg opened negotiations with Germany to lessen tensions between the two governments. The result of extensive negotiations was the announcement by Hitler and Schuschnigg that on July 11, 1936, a treaty had been concluded between Austria and Germany. The significance of this document can be seen in a partial extract of the text:

1. In the sense of the declarations of the Fuhrer . . . of May 21, 1935, the German Reich government recognizes the full sovereignty of the Federal State Austria.
2. Each of the two governments considers the internal political structure existing in the other country, including the question of Austrian National Socialism, as an internal affair of the other country
3. The policy of the Austrian federal government, in general and toward the German Reich in particular, will always be based on principles which correspond to the fact that Austria professes herself to be a German state. Hereby the Protocols of Rome of 1934 and their supplements of 1936 as well as the relations of Austria to Italy and Hungary as partners to these protocols are not affected.¹⁴

Although the German position seemed tolerant, there were secret clauses in the treaty which increased the peril of anschluss. William L. Shirer, in The Rise and Fall of the

¹⁴Gulick, op. cit., pp. 1724-1725.

[illegible]

of West Germany, when the former occupied the Reichstag.

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1960-1961, 1962-1963, 1964-1965, 1966-1967, 1968-1969, 1970-1971, 1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977, 1978-1979, 1980-1981, 1982-1983, 1984-1985, 1986-1987, 1988-1989, 1990-1991, 1992-1993, 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016-2017, 2018-2019, 2020-2021, 2022-2023, 2024-2025, 2026-2027, 2028-2029, 2030-2031, 2032-2033, 2034-2035, 2036-2037, 2038-2039, 2040-2041, 2042-2043, 2044-2045, 2046-2047, 2048-2049, 2050-2051, 2052-2053, 2054-2055, 2056-2057, 2058-2059, 2060-2061, 2062-2063, 2064-2065, 2066-2067, 2068-2069, 2070-2071, 2072-2073, 2074-2075, 2076-2077, 2078-2079, 2080-2081, 2082-2083, 2084-2085, 2086-2087, 2088-2089, 2090-2091, 2092-2093, 2094-2095, 2096-2097, 2098-2099, 2100-2101, 2102-2103, 2104-2105, 2106-2107, 2108-2109, 2110-2111, 2112-2113, 2114-2115, 2116-2117, 2118-2119, 2120-2121, 2122-2123, 2124-2125, 2126-2127, 2128-2129, 2130-2131, 2132-2133, 2134-2135, 2136-2137, 2138-2139, 2140-2141, 2142-2143, 2144-2145, 2146-2147, 2148-2149, 2150-2151, 2152-2153, 2154-2155, 2156-2157, 2158-2159, 2160-2161, 2162-2163, 2164-2165, 2166-2167, 2168-2169, 2170-2171, 2172-2173, 2174-2175, 2176-2177, 2178-2179, 2180-2181, 2182-2183, 2184-2185, 2186-2187, 2188-2189, 2190-2191, 2192-2193, 2194-2195, 2196-2197, 2198-2199, 2200-2201, 2202-2203, 2204-2205, 2206-2207, 2208-2209, 2210-2211, 2212-2213, 2214-2215, 2216-2217, 2218-2219, 2220-2221, 2222-2223, 2224-2225, 2226-2227, 2228-2229, 2230-2231, 2232-2233, 2234-2235, 2236-2237, 2238-2239, 2240-2241, 2242-2243, 2244-2245, 2246-2247, 2248-2249, 2250-2251, 2252-2253, 2254-2255, 2256-2257, 2258-2259, 2260-2261, 2262-2263, 2264-2265, 2266-2267, 2268-2269, 2270-2271, 2272-2273, 2274-2275, 2276-2277, 2278-2279, 2280-2281, 2282-2283, 2284-2285, 2286-2287, 2288-2289, 2290-2291, 2292-2293, 2294-2295, 2296-2297, 2298-2299, 2300-2301, 2302-2303, 2304-2305, 2306-2307, 2308-2309, 2310-2311, 2312-2313, 2314-2315, 2316-2317, 2318-2319, 2320-2321, 2322-2323, 2324-2325, 2326-2327, 2328-2329, 2330-2331, 2332-2333, 2334-2335, 2336-2337, 2338-2339, 2340-2341, 2342-2343, 2344-2345, 2346-2347, 2348-2349, 2350-2351, 2352-2353, 2354-2355, 2356-2357, 2358-2359, 2360-2361, 2362-2363, 2364-2365, 2366-2367, 2368-2369, 2370-2371, 2372-2373, 2374-2375, 2376-2377, 2378-2379, 2380-2381, 2382-2383, 2384-2385, 2386-2387, 2388-2389, 2390-2391, 2392-2393, 2394-2395, 2396-2397, 2398-2399, 2400-2401, 2402-2403, 2404-2405, 2406-2407, 2408-2409, 2410-2411, 2412-2413, 2414-2415, 2416-2417, 2418-2419, 2420-2421, 2422-2423, 2424-2425, 2426-2427, 2428-2429, 2430-2431, 2432-2433, 2434-2435, 2436-2437, 2438-2439, 2440-2441, 2442-2443, 2444-2445, 2446-2447, 2448-2449, 2450-2451, 2452-2453, 2454-2455, 2456-2457, 2458-2459, 2460-2461, 2462-2463, 2464-2465, 2466-2467, 2468-2469, 2470-2471, 2472-2473, 2474-2475, 2476-2477, 2478-2479, 2480-2481, 2482-2483, 2484-2485, 2486-2487, 2488-2489, 2490-2491, 2492-2493, 2494-2495, 2496-2497, 2498-2499, 2500-2501, 2502-2503, 2504-2505, 2506-2507, 2508-2509, 2510-2511, 2512-2513, 2514-2515, 2516-2517, 2518-2519, 2520-2521, 2522-2523, 2524-2525, 2526-2527, 2528-2529, 2530-2531, 2532-2533, 2534-2535, 2536-2537, 2538-2539, 2540-2541, 2542-2543, 2544-2545, 2546-2547, 2548-2549, 2550-2551, 2552-2553, 2554-2555, 2556-2557, 2558-2559, 2560-2561, 2562-2563, 2564-2565, 2566-2567, 2568-2569, 2570-2571, 2572-2573, 2574-2575, 2576-2577, 2578-2579, 2580-2581, 2582-2583, 2584-2585, 2586-2587, 2588-2589, 2590-2591, 2592-2593, 2594-2595, 2596-2597, 2598-2599, 2600-2601, 2602-2603, 2604-2605, 2606-2607, 2608-2609, 2610-2611, 2612-2613, 2614-2615, 2616-2617, 2618-2619, 2620-2621, 2622-2623, 2624-2625, 2626-2627, 2628-2629, 2630-2631, 2632-2633, 2634-2635, 2636-2637, 2638-2639, 2640-2641, 2642-2643, 2644-2645, 2646-2647, 2648-2649, 2650-2651, 2652-2653, 2654-2655, 2656-2657, 2658-2659, 2660-2661, 2662-2663, 2664-2665, 2666-2667, 2668-2669, 2670-2671, 2672-2673, 2674-2675, 2676-2677, 2678-2679, 2680-2681, 2682-2683, 2684-2685, 2686-2687, 2688-2689, 2690-2691, 2692-2693, 2694-2695, 2696-2697, 2698-2699, 2700-2701, 2702-2703, 27

... ..

Third Reich, made the following assessment of the Austrian concessions:

He [Schuschnigg] agreed secretly to amnesty Nazi political prisoners in Austria and to appoint representatives of the "so-called 'National Opposition'" - a euphemism for Nazis or Nazi sympathizers - to positions of "political responsibility." This was the equivalent to allowing Hitler to set up a Trojan horse in Austria.¹⁵

In effect, this was what occurred less than two years later. As Nazi propaganda in Austria was threatening to precipitate civil war, Schuschnigg was invited to meet with Hitler at Berchtesgaden. Here the Chancellor was handed an ultimatum on February 12, 1938, demanding concessions for Nazis in Austria; the alternative being invasion. Schuschnigg accepted the German terms on the next day; and Seyss-Inquart, an Austrian Nazi, and other party members were sworn into the Austrian Cabinet on February 15. Austrian Nazis officially entered the Fatherland Front with the right of free activity. Schuschnigg, however, was still convinced that the independence of Austria was of vital interest to Italy and that the past declarations of France and Great Britain still stood. Thus, he chose to hold a plebiscite, which was fixed for March 13.¹⁶

¹⁵ William L. Shirer, The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich, A History of Nazi Germany (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1960), p. 296.

¹⁶ See the account of this period in Gulick, op. cit., Vol. II, pp. 1781-1853.

Hitler, no longer deterred by Italy, responded with a second ultimatum on March 11, in which the resignation of Schuschnigg was demanded. Schuschnigg complied with this threat on that same day and was immediately succeeded by Seyss-Inquart. The latter asked for German assistance and, on March 12, German forces entered Austria largely unopposed. In summary, as Charles A. Gulick put it:

By cultivating native Fascism, by appeasing Nazis, and by crushing "premature" anti-Fascists it [the Dollfuss-Schuschnigg regime] helped to fashion the Trojan Horse.¹⁷

II. NAZI OCCUPATION 1938--1945

Anschluss

The final act in this long chain of events occurred on March 13, when Austria became a part of the Third Reich. On the next day, the German Ambassador in the United States transmitted a note to the Department of State notifying the American Government of the Reich law of March 13, 1938.¹⁸ Though Great Britain and France protested to Germany, their action was too little, too late. Seven years of Nazi control followed, marking the dismal end of the First Austrian

¹⁷Ibid., p. 1858.

¹⁸For the text, see Green H. Hackworth, Digest of International Law, United States Department of State Publication 1506 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1940), pp. 448-449.

Republic, together with total loss of political rights and total economic exploitation.

Allied Concern

In November 1943, at the Moscow Meeting of Foreign Ministers, the governments of the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Union, and later France, pledged in the Moscow Declaration to re-establish a free and independent Austria.¹⁹ The Allies augmented this declaration at the Yalta Conference by agreeing to promulgate the reinstatement of sovereign rights as well as self-government for all people deprived of such rights by aggressor nations. To this end, the Yalta Declaration obligated them jointly to assist

. . . the people in any of these states [Austria] to regain conditions of internal peace and to form interim representative and democratic governments, pledged to the earliest possible establishment through free elections of governments responsive to the will of the people.²⁰

Later, on April 8, 1945, the Soviet Government published this statement:

¹⁹For the text, see William L. Stearman, The Soviet Union and the Occupation of Austria (Bonn: Siegler and Company, 1959), p. 12.

²⁰Herbert Feis, Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin: The War They Waged and the Peace They Sought (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1957), p. 549.

The Soviet Government is not pursuing the aim of acquiring any part of Austrian territory or of changing the social structure of Austria. It is maintaining the point of view of the Moscow declaration by the Allied Powers concerning the independence of Austria It will contribute to the liquidation of the regime of the German Fascist invaders and to the establishment in Austria of a democratic order and institutions.²¹

With this background, an examination of the Allied occupation was next undertaken, which proved that Soviet action did not coincide with the above statement.

III. THE POSTWAR OCCUPATION 1945-1955

Provisional Government

Immediately following Austria's liberation by Allied forces, a Provisional Government under the leadership of Socialist Karl Renner proclaimed the Second Republic of Austria on April 27, 1945. The Soviet Army, having occupied Vienna and Eastern Austria, recognized Dr. Renner on the assumption that he would become a Soviet puppet. However, Dr. Renner showed that he was not a puppet, and the Austrian Socialist Party, emerging from eleven years of persecution, showed that it still commanded the loyalty of the Viennese workers.²²

²¹Roucek, op. cit., p. 312.

²²Hugh Seton-Watson, From Lenin to Malenkov (New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1953), p. 303.

The first legislative acts of this temporary government were concerned with the framework of the constitution, the re-establishment of the legal system, and the appointment of government officials. Franz Heissenberger, in The Economic Reconstruction of Austria, 1945-1952, described this early effort:

On the strength of the "Verfassungsüberleitungsgesetz" (the law to reestablish Austrian enactments for German ones), Austria was fundamentally reestablished as a democratic republic, reverting to the provisions of the Federal Constitution of 1920, as amended in 1929.²³

The frontiers of the country remained those established by the Peace Treaty of 1919.

A Control Council Agreement of July 5, 1945, determined the relations between the occupying powers. Following the arrangement agreed upon, Austria was divided into four occupation zones on July 9, 1945, on somewhat the same pattern as Germany.²⁴ There was one important distinction, however, between the occupation imposed upon the two states. The expressed purpose of the occupation of Austria was to

²³ Franz Heissenberger, The Economic Reconstruction of Austria, 1945-1952, A Report on Postwar Developments (Washington: Library of Congress, 1953), p. 18.

²⁴ The zones of occupation were as follows: Russian-Lower Austria, Burgenland, and the agricultural part of Upper Austria; British-Styria and Carinthia; American-Industrial part of Upper Austria and Salzburg; and the French-Tyrol and Vorarlberg. The basis of the division of Upper Austria was apparently the Soviet intention of controlling both politically and militarily the southern frontier of Czechoslovakia.

maintain control only to permit the establishment of a representative and democratic Austrian Government which would have full authority throughout the whole of the country.²⁵

Subsequently, on August 23, the supreme occupation and control authority became the Allied Commission for Austria. This consisted of an Allied Council in Vienna, an executive committee, and staffs appointed by the four governments concerned. The primary tasks of the Allied Council for Austria were to achieve the separation of Austria from Germany; to secure the establishment of a central Austrian administrative machinery; to prepare the way for an elected Austrian Government; and to provide an effective administration in the meantime.

On October 20, 1945, the Renner Government was recognized by the Allied Occupying Powers on the condition that a general election be held before the end of the year.²⁶ The national election was duly conducted on November 25 without any duress, and the provisional government resigned three

²⁵United States Congress, House, Committee on Foreign Relations, Special Study Mission to Poland and Austria, 87th Congress, 2d Session (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1962), p. 16.

²⁶See the account of this early postwar period in Gordon Shepherd, The Austrian Odyssey (London: Macmillan and Company, Ltd., 1957), pp. 172-182. For a discussion on recognition, see William L. Stearman, The Soviet Union and the Occupation of Austria (Bonn: Siegler and Company, 1959), p. 16.

days later in favor the new government. The Political Cabinet Council accepted its resignation and called on the Austrian People's Party to nominate someone to form the government.²⁷

Coalition Government

On December 3, 1945, a committee of newly-elected members of Parliament selected Dr. Leopold Figl, as Chancellor. Along with Vice Chancellor Adolf Schaerf, a Socialist, the Chancellor formed the first coalition government, which the Allied Council approved on December 18. On December 20, the two Houses of Parliament met in joint session and, with a vote of 204 out of 205, elected ex-Chancellor Renner as the first President. The new President's first official function was to swear in the members of the new government.

The powers of the Government and Parliament were defined by quadripartite agreement in 1946. The Occupying Powers agreed, on June 28, 1946, to a new control agreement which substantially enlarged the authority of the Austrian Government. All laws enacted by the government, with the exception of constitutional provisions and international agreements, now became effective after thirty-one days

²⁷This body, in addition to acting as an inner Cabinet, temporarily formed the supreme executive authority and carried out the duties previously performed by the President.

days later in favor of the new government. The Political
Cabinet Council accepted its resignation and called on the
American people to help it establish a new government.
government.¹⁷

Coalition Government

On October 1, 1911, a coalition of party-elected
members of Parliament, including Mr. Joseph Weyland, an Ontario
lawyer, along with the Honorable Louis St. Laurent, a socialist,
the Honorable James D. Macpherson, a conservative, and
the Honorable Charles D. Stewart, a socialist, in December 1911,
the two houses of Parliament met in joint session and after
a vote of 104 out of 105, elected the Honorable Joseph Weyland
the first President. The new President's first official
function was to meet in the House of Commons in the new government.
The House of Commons was re-elected after
being re-qualified in January 1911. The majority
voted against, on June 18, 1911, to a new coalition government
which included both the Honorable Joseph Weyland and the Honorable
James D. Macpherson. All laws enacted by the government, with the
exception of constitutional legislation and international
agreements, now become effective after thirty-one days.

¹⁷This body, in addition to being an advisory body,
also, temporarily during the transition period, was
called out and acted previously by the President.

unless disapproved by the Allied Council. As the veto had to be unanimous, this rule ensured that the majority of laws became effective, even if they met with Soviet opposition. The power of the government was further expanded in December, when the Occupying Powers authorized it to conclude trade agreements with foreign governments and to establish diplomatic missions abroad.²⁸

Domestic Recovery

Austria achieved political and economic stability in a relatively short time, although serious economic difficulties associated with reconstruction remained.²⁹ In addition, the food supply was inadequate in the early postwar period with the bulk of imports consisting of foreign relief consignments. On July 2, 1947, the Austrian Government submitted an application for membership in the United Nations. This request was rejected by the Soviet Union in the Security Council, and continued Soviet opposition kept Austria out of the world organization for another eight years. In the meantime, Austria was able to join the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations and by 1952 had become a member of all the agencies except one.

²⁸Hans Kohn, The Future of Austria (New York: Foreign Policy Association, 1955), p. 16.

²⁹For further details, see infra, pp. 141-143.

An Austrian delegation attended the European Conference in Paris from July 12 to September 23, 1947, at which the broad principles of European cooperation for reconstruction were promulgated. Thereafter, with Marshall Plan funds for capital investments, significant progress was made in nearly every sector of the economy during the process of rebuilding. After a comprehensive currency reform in November, the economy revived, and the way was opened for future prosperity and social advance.

Despite the enormous property destruction and great loss of life, the new Austrian state had undergone a transformation which permitted it to meet the serious challenges ahead. The nation had achieved two clear advantages that they had lacked between the wars: clear common objectives and a faith in Austria.³⁰ Union with Germany and federation with the neighboring Balkan states, both prewar suggestions for change, were no longer demanded. Instead, Austrians wanted a country of their own. This patriotic spirit enabled the nation to resist Communism and the effects of the Soviet occupation.

Soviet Abuse

During the decade of Allied occupation, the Soviets

³⁰ Hiscocks, op. cit., p. 9.

progressively exploited their zone in Lower Austria. Under the Potsdam Agreements, the Soviets were given control of all German assets in their zone. These included plants which constituted about 30 per cent of the industry in the Soviet Zone and 10 per cent of the total Austrian industry, oil resources which accounted for 95 per cent of the country's oil production, and refineries which accounted for about 80 per cent of the refinery capacity in Austria.³¹

Drive for Independence

The Austrian Government pressed the Allies for ten years for the signing of a State Treaty. During this waiting period, Austria remained outside the mainstream of international politics. William H. Hale, in an article in Reporter, concluded that "Austria benefited from a stability from weakness, since the state was too small to divide."³²

As Austria was involved in the Second World War as an integral part of the Third Reich, no peace treaty was required since a declared state of war had never existed between Austria and the Allied nations. However, a State Treaty was necessary to specify those conditions under which Austria could regain her sovereignty. The Allied Powers

³¹United States Congress, House, op. cit., p. 16.

³²William H. Hale, "Political Reunion in the Vienna Woods," Reporter, May 5, 1955, p. 22.

held nearly four hundred meetings at various levels on this issue between 1947 and 1955. The Western Powers made every effort to conclude the treaty, but the Soviets, time after time, found new and irrelevant excuses for refusing agreement.³³

In 1952 the United Nations General Assembly discussed the Austrian matter. A resolution calling upon the Four Powers to terminate the occupation was adopted on December 20, 1952. The Soviet Government chose to ignore this resolution, and the issue remained stalemated.

State Treaty

In February 1955, the Soviets suddenly altered their established policy toward an Austrian settlement. On February 8, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov delivered a foreign policy speech in which he stated that if the Austrian State Treaty was signed, Allied troops could be withdrawn before the German Peace Treaty was signed provided there were sufficient guarantees against another Anschluss.³⁴ The Foreign Minister also called for another Four Power

³³ John F. Dulles, Hearing before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, 84th Congress, 1st Session on Executive C, "The State Treaty for the Reestablishment of an Independent and Democratic Austria, signed at Vienna, on May 15, 1955," June 10, 1955, p. 2.

³⁴ Stearman, op. cit., p. 148.

Conference to discuss the German issue and the Austrian State Treaty and pointed out the dangers to Austria which would accompany the ratification of the Paris agreements.

This policy reversal coincided with the Western European parliamentary actions which assured the coming into force of the Paris Accords for restoring sovereignty to the Federal Republic of Germany, creating the Western European Union, and bringing the Federal Republic of Germany into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.³⁵ This address was followed by several meetings on February 25 and March 2 between Molotov and the Austrian Ambassador Bischoff. As way of a response, Austria replied in a note dated March 14, 1955, that the Austrian Government welcomed every guarantee for its independence, and indicated a willingness to discuss these points before a general conference on the State Treaty was held.

On March 24, Molotov informed Ambassador Bischoff that the Soviet Government acquiesced in principle to the Austrian suggestion and invited Austrian representatives to come to Moscow to discuss the State Treaty. The Austrian Government accepted this invitation and later received Western approval for this bilateral meeting. The Austrian delegation, which included Chancellor Raab and Foreign

³⁵Dulles, op. cit., p. 2.

Conference to discuss the German issue and the Russian
issue. The Soviet Government has the honor to inform that
it would accept the invitation of the Soviet Government.

This policy is based on the following:

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2. The Soviet Government is not prepared to accept the
idea of the Soviet Government and the Soviet Government to the
North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Soviet Government is not

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9. The Soviet Government is not prepared to accept the
idea of the Soviet Government and the Soviet Government to the

Minister Figl from the People's Party, Vice Chancellor Schaerf and State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Kreisky from the Socialist Party, arrived in the Soviet capital on April 11.

Discussions began on the next day and were concluded with the signing of a Memorandum on April 15. In this accord, the two delegations came to an understanding binding the Austrian delegation to carry out the following decisions and measures:

1. Referring to the declaration made at the conference of Berlin in 1954 neither to join in a military alliance nor to allow foreign military bases in its territory, the Austrian Government will make a declaration in a form which will obligate Austria internationally to practice in perpetuity a neutrality of the type maintained by Switzerland.
2. After having ratified the State Treaty, the Austrian Government will submit this declaration to the Austrian Parliament for confirmation according to the Constitution.
3. The Austrian Government will take all suitable steps to obtain international recognition of this declaration.
4. The Austrian Government will welcome a guaranty by the four Powers of the independence and territorial integrity of Austria.
5. The Austrian Government will seek to obtain from the governments of France, Great Britain, and the United States of America such a guaranty.³⁶

On April 19, the Soviet Government, in identical notes to the three Western Powers, proposed that the four Foreign Ministers meet in Vienna with Austrian

³⁶United States Congress, Senate, Committee on Foreign Relations, Hearings, 84th Congress, 1st Session, on Executive G. The American Journal of International Law, Supp. 191, 1955, p. 40.

the National Security Council in the United States on April 1, 1950, and the National Security Council on April 1, 1950.

11.

[illegible]

1. The American Journal of International Law, Vol. 19, No. 1, 1925.

representatives to discuss and sign the State Treaty. On April 22, the Western Powers agreed to the aforementioned meeting. History was made with the signing of the treaty on the morning of May 15, 1955; and after seventeen years of foreign occupation, Austria was proclaimed independent.

There were eight principal provisions in the State Treaty.³⁷ First, Austria was re-established as a sovereign, independent, and democratic state. The Four Powers declared their intention to respect the independence and territorial integrity of Austria within the former frontiers as of January 1, 1938. A joint statement was also made to incorporate into the future German Peace Treaty provisions for securing from Germany the recognition of Austrian sovereignty. Political or economic union between Austria and Germany was prohibited. In return for approximately three hundred factories and other former German assets, Austria agreed to pay the Soviet Union \$150 million in goods over a six-year period. The Soviet Union handed back the Danube Navigation Company for a payment of \$2 million. The Soviets further agreed to return Austrian oilfields held in exchange for ten million tons of crude oil to be delivered over a

³⁷For the text, see United States Department of State, United States Treaties and other International Agreements, #3298, Vol. 6, Part 2 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1956), pp. 2369-2535.

representative of the United States and the Latin American
 April 15, for which the United States is the sponsor.
 meeting. History was made with the signing of the treaty on
 the morning of May 15, 1963, and after a long period of
 foreign occupation, the United States is now
 There were also physical problems in the area
 1963. First, America was recognized as a sovereign
 independent, and democratic state. The two states declared
 their intention to respect the independence and territorial
 integrity of each other within the Western Hemisphere as of
 January 1, 1963. A joint statement was also made on May
 1963 into the future. The two states declared the
 meeting from among the principles of justice, peace,
 equity, freedom of economic and social development and
 democracy and progress. In return for recognition from
 United States and other Western Hemisphere states, America
 agreed to pay the United States that which is due over a
 fifteen year period. The United States would pay the United
 States \$100 million for a period of 15 years. The United
 States agreed to return American citizens who in exchange
 for the United States of which all to be delivered over a

¹For the text, see United States Department of State,
 United States Department of State, Department of State,
 State, Vol. 1, Department of State, Department of State,
 Office, 1963, pp. 100-101.

period of ten years. Under the Austro-Soviet agreement concluded in July 1960, oil deliveries after July 1961 were reduced and the final year's delivery eliminated. Finally, the Hapsburgs were barred from the Austrian throne.

Allied Withdrawal

The State Treaty came into force on July 27, when the French Government, last of the five governments to do so, deposited its ratification of the treaty with the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow. This date also marked the last meeting of the Allied Council and the abolition of the Allied Military Command in Austria. Final withdrawal of all Allied forces was scheduled for October 25, which marked the end of the ninety-day period specified in the State Treaty. The last troops actually left the country on October 21, and the withdrawal was completed.

Price of Liberty

The background of the Second Austrian Republic has been traced, which established that Austria had been plagued by numerous problems and instability, in the period between 1918 and 1955. The enactment of the State Treaty was the climax of the Austrian drive for independence and the beginning of a new policy of neutrality.

The neutralization of Austria was the price paid for Soviet assent to the State Treaty. In turning to a discussion

of Austria's neutrality, it is appropriate to recall that neutrality occurred as the result of fulfilling an international obligation arising out of the 1955 Moscow Memorandum. Thus, a state which in its recent past had alternated between a center of power and a power vacuum in Central Europe has become a neutral buffer state between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries.

It should be noted that the State Treaty contained nothing about Austria's permanent neutrality. On May 15, 1955, after the State Treaty was signed, the Austrian Government submitted a Constitutional Bill to Parliament, in which Austria pledged to remain a perpetual neutral. In the next chapter, the nature and influence of that neutrality is covered.

CHAPTER III

PERMANENT NEUTRALITY

Neutrality exists in many forms. Each neutral state must shape its own neutrality which actually is not a condition, but a continuous task. In the following sections, an examination was made of the Austrian version of neutrality.

I. CONCEPT

Herman Frohman, writing in the spring of 1956, made the following evaluation of neutrality:

In terms of practical politics neutrality may be considered as the foreign policy of any state which involves itself in varying degrees of participation, of political action or inaction, in world affairs. The degree of neutrality which may be exercised by a nation can be directly related to the amount of sovereignty it enjoys. This sovereignty is determined by the freedom and independence with which the nation makes its decisions, without being forced or influenced by foreign pressure. Also, a nation's degree of weakness will determine its limitations and, consequently, the character of its neutrality¹

Berlin Foreign Ministers Meeting

Austrian representatives as early as 1947 advocated a neutral status for their country. At the Foreign Ministers Meeting in Berlin in February, 1954, the Western Powers

¹Herman Frohman, "An Analysis of Neutrality and Modern Neutralism," Journal of International Affairs, Vol. XII, No. 2, 1958, p. 187.

...theoretically related in many cases. The material which
was made for the purpose of being used in the
film, but a certain part of the material was
submitted was made of the material which is submitted.

Source: *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1970, Vol. 65, No. 331, pp. 1171-1176.

insisted that Austria should be free to choose military neutrality, but that it should not be forced into such a status by the State Treaty.² On February 16, Secretary Dulles, representing the United States, echoed this policy:

A neutral status is an honorable status if it is voluntarily chosen by a nation. Under the Austrian State Treaty as heretofore drafted, Austria would be free to choose for herself to be a neutral nation. Certainly, the United States would fully respect Austria's choice in this respect.³

On the same day, Austrian Foreign Minister Figl stated:

I have stated unambiguously that Austria will do everything to keep herself free from foreign military influence.⁴

Relation to World Problems

It was with this background that the Austrian State Treaty and Neutrality Act came into force. The Soviets did not attempt to disguise the fact that they regarded the State Treaty as a means to lure the Federal Republic of Germany into neutralism and away from the newly-formed military alliance with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Western European Union. Despite this, an Austrian interpretation of the applicability of the so-called

²See Foreign Ministers Meeting: Berlin Discussions, January 25 to February 18, 1954, United States Department of State Publication No. 5399 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1955), pp. 188-208.

³Ibid., p. 204.

⁴Ibid., p. 206.

"Austrian solution" to other countries was ably expressed by Foreign Minister Kreisky in a Zurich speech on May 4, 1960:

. . . nowhere, since 1955, can one find a clear statement by a responsible Soviet statesman indicating that the neutrality of Germany would lead to reunification. I still remember a comment by one of the most important personalities in the Kremlin who . . . told me that relations with a country of seven million can be regulated by a . . . treaty document, but in the case of a country of seventy million relations are not so easily arranged. The example of Austria has misled many political observers to believe that neutrality, as such, could possibly be brought in everywhere in all situations, to solve outstanding world problems. We believe that . . . it is like disarmament, only possible when it does not result in a change in the international political balance. A policy of neutrality is a state's expression of will. Today it can hardly be imposed on a large country from without . . . this, of course, could be done at a time of national weakness, but no one could, without belligerent intervention prevent this state . . . from deciding on a change in its basic policy.⁵

Swiss Model

Switzerland, which was specifically cited as the example of neutrality for Austria in the 1955 Moscow Memorandum, had had generations of experience in developing a concept and practices of neutrality. It was immediately apparent to Austrian leaders that the country's neutrality would differ appreciably from the Swiss model. There were essential differences, particularly in national background

⁵William L. Stearman, The Soviet Union and the Occupation of Austria, An Analysis of Soviet Policy in Austria, 1945-1955 (Bonn: Siegler and Company, 1959), p. 166.

... to other countries? In other countries we only expressed by

... in a Danish speech on May 4, 1960

... and, since 1955, one has seen a clear change-
 ment in the Danish position towards the
 necessity of Germany would lead to reunification.
 I still remember a speech by one of the most important
 German politicians in the Danish press. He said on this
 occasion that a country of even alliance can be re-
 joined by a ... freely movement, but in the case of a
 country of internal alliance relations are not so easily
 changed. The change of course can only be
 political changes in the Danish society, as in
 this country we have been in a process in all these
 years, on other words, we have been in a process
 that ... it is a long process, but it is a
 it does not mean in a change in the political
 political system. A policy of neutrality is a reality
 expression of all. Today it has been in the
 a large country from which ... it is a
 could be done at a time of national movement, but no
 one could ... international relations system
 this state ... it is a reality in the
 basic policy.

Basic Policy

... which was essentially aimed at the
 example of neutrality for states in the 1950s. This was
 a result, but not a result of the situation in developing a
 strategy and position in the world. It was essentially
 aimed at a neutral position for the country's neutrality
 would differ significantly from the other model. There was
 significant differences, particularly in the way the

... the Danish position in the world
 ... the Danish position in the world
 ... the Danish position in the world

and location. Even more significant was Austria's intention to join the United Nations--a step that the Swiss Government considered inconsistent with neutrality. Consequently, no reference was made to Switzerland in the Austrian Constitutional Law.

II. LEGAL FOUNDATION

Constitutional Statute

On October 26, 1955, the day after the termination of the Allied occupation, a Constitutional Law on Austria's permanent neutrality was enacted. This brief statute reads in its principal Article I:

- (1) In order to preserve its permanent independence in relation to the outside world and the inviolability of its territory, Austria proclaims by its free will its perpetual neutrality. Austria will maintain and defend this neutrality by every means at its disposal.
- (2) Toward this aim, Austria will never participate in military alliances and will not permit the establishment of military bases of its territory.⁶

When this statute came into force on November 5, a status hitherto unknown in Austria's history was established.

The avowed purpose of the statute was to announce Austria's perpetual or permanent neutrality, which constituted a declaration of policy. If this had amounted to

⁶United States Department of State Bulletin, Vol. 33, December 19, 1955 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1956), p. 1011.

and freedom. There were thousands who had been arrested
for joining the United Nations—and who had been arrested
because of their participation in the United Nations.
Thousands had been arrested in the United Nations.
Great loss.

THE UNITED NATIONS

Constitutional Basis

On October 24, 1945, the United Nations was established as
the Allied Organization, a constitutional law of the world.
The United Nations was established as the United Nations.
In the United Nations:

1. To ensure the security and stability of the world;
2. To ensure the security and stability of the world;
3. To ensure the security and stability of the world;
4. To ensure the security and stability of the world;
5. To ensure the security and stability of the world;
6. To ensure the security and stability of the world;
7. To ensure the security and stability of the world;
8. To ensure the security and stability of the world;

These are the principles of the United Nations. They are the principles of the United Nations.

The United Nations is the United Nations. It is the United Nations.

The United Nations is the United Nations. It is the United Nations. It is the United Nations.

United Nations, 1945. The United Nations. The United Nations. The United Nations. The United Nations.

being all that was involved, then this would not have had the effect of making Austria a permanently neutral state in international law. However, as mentioned in the last chapter, Austria did not make this unilateral declaration of its own free will. Despite the expressed purposes of preserving its independence and territorial integrity, the unwritten reason was to fulfill a condition demanded by the Soviet Union. Josef L. Kunz, in "Austria's Permanent Neutrality," recognized this obligation and concluded that because of it, Austria's declaration had an international legal effect.⁷

Recognition

Austria's neutrality was recognized by the former Occupying Powers in identical notes dated December 6, 1958.⁸ The government of the Federal Republic of Germany made a similar declaration on December 8. With this recognition by the permanent members of the Security Council and many other states, Austria's permanent neutrality came into existence in international law; since recognition bound the recognizing states to respect permanent neutrality.⁹

⁷Josef L. Kunz, "Austria's Permanent Neutrality," The American Journal of International Law, 50 (April, 1956), p. 421.

⁸For the text of United States note, see Paul E. Zinner (ed.), Documents on American Relations 1955 (New York: Harper and Brother, 1956), p. 163.

⁹Kunz, op. cit., p. 424.

being all that was involved, these facts would not have had the effect of making Australia a permanent neutral state in international law. However, as mentioned in the last paragraph, Australia did not make any substantial contribution to the war effort. Despite the repeated refusal of Germany to its independence and political integrity, the Australian government was to fulfill a mission assigned to the United States, Japan, and the United Kingdom, and the United States recognized that Australia was entitled to the status of an independent nation and an international law state.

Conclusion

Australia's neutrality was recognized by the United States government in 1941. The United States government was to fulfill a mission assigned to the United States, Japan, and the United Kingdom, and the United States recognized that Australia was entitled to the status of an independent nation and an international law state. The government of the United States was to fulfill a mission assigned to the United States, Japan, and the United Kingdom, and the United States recognized that Australia was entitled to the status of an independent nation and an international law state. The government of the United States was to fulfill a mission assigned to the United States, Japan, and the United Kingdom, and the United States recognized that Australia was entitled to the status of an independent nation and an international law state.

For the first time in history, the United States government was to fulfill a mission assigned to the United States, Japan, and the United Kingdom, and the United States recognized that Australia was entitled to the status of an independent nation and an international law state. The government of the United States was to fulfill a mission assigned to the United States, Japan, and the United Kingdom, and the United States recognized that Australia was entitled to the status of an independent nation and an international law state.

United States, 1941, p. 100.

III. AUSTRIAN INTERPRETATION

Initial Statements

Shortly before the State Treaty was signed, Chancellor Raab in describing the nature of Austria's neutrality declared:

The Christian-Western basic principles and the intellectual adherence to the Western World are a foregone conclusion which forms the basis of a constructive policy of neutrality.¹⁰

After a debate between spokesmen of the People's and Socialist parties as to the official interpretation of the new policy, Chancellor Raab on October 26, 1955, described the Austrian brand of neutrality to Parliament:

Neutrality obligates the state, but not the individual citizen. The intellectual and political freedom of the individual, especially the freedom of the press and expression of opinion is not affected. Also, there is, therewith, no basis for a pledge to ideological neutrality. I want to further stress . . . that the military neutrality . . . will contain no commitments and obligations in economic and cultural areas.¹¹

Military Neutrality

The aforementioned Constitutional Law of October 1955 only cited three duties, two of which were negative. In deference to the wishes of the Soviet Union, the negative duties were not to accede to military alliances nor to

¹⁰Stearman, op. cit., p. 171.

¹¹Ibid., p. 172.

permit the establishment of foreign military bases on Austrian territory. The lone positive duty, inspired by the Western Powers, was to defend its neutrality with all means at its disposal. The prominence given by the Austrian statute to these three duties emphasized the military character of Austria's permanent neutrality and its freedom of internal and foreign policy in all other respects.¹²

The Austrian Government has taken certain steps to reinforce the official view of being only a military neutral. In December 1955, after joining the United Nations, Chancellor Raab stated that:

For a country which has declared itself militarily neutral it is of special importance that it should belong to the United Nations, as this membership will give it security and support in its foreign policy.¹³

Another step was the expulsion of the Communist-front "World Federation of Trade Unions" headquarters from Austria in early 1956 for violating Austrian law.¹⁴ In their decision to join the Council of Europe in April 1956, the Austrians acknowledged that they were part of the Western World. Thus, Austrian neutrality comes between that of Sweden, which is also a member of the Council of Europe, and that of

¹²Kunz, op. cit., p. 424.

¹³News item in The New York Times, December 16, 1955.

¹⁴Austrian Information, (February 11, 1956), 2.

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Switzerland, which has remained outside. Finally, in his 1964 Policy Declaration, Chancellor Klaus stated that he realized how important neutrality had been for the country. He reiterated that the strictest loyalty to international agreements must remain the basis of trustful relations.¹⁵

IV. NEUTRALITY AND THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rights and Duties of Neutrals

Before considering the obligations of membership in the United Nations, it was useful to recall the international rights and duties of a permanent neutral as established by the legal development and permanent practices of Switzerland. Alfred Verdross, an authority on international law, wrote in "Austria's Permanent Neutrality and the United Nations Organization" that:

1. The permanently neutral state is bound to obey the international rules of neutrality during a war between other countries. 2. It is not only entitled, but also obliged, to defend its territory by all means against any foreign attack. Permanent neutrality therefore must be an armed neutrality. 3. It may not enter into any obligations in peacetime which may involve it in war. It is not allowed to make treaties of alliance, assistance, protection, or guaranty with other nations. It must not allow other states to erect military bases in its territory, as it may thereby be involved in war. 4. It may, however, apply to other Powers for a guaranty of the integrity

¹⁵Austrian Information (May 1, 1964), 5.

of its own territory. 5. It is absolutely free in its domestic and foreign policy as far as it has no other agreements. 6. In particular, it is not bound to observe an ideological neutrality. When ideological neutrality was demanded by a few Nazi authors this demand was rejected by Switzerland. The freedom of the neutral press was expressed in the Hague Convention on Neutral Rights and Duties (1907).¹⁶

Compatibility with Charter

The admission of Austria to membership in the United Nations indicated that its perpetual neutralized status was considered compatible with participation in the world organization, since Austria was not granted a special legal status. Such acceptance depended on the reasoning that this member of the United Nations, in view of its neutrality, would not be called upon by the Security Council to participate in economic or military sanctions. Such measures are a clear violation of neutrality, as outlined above.

There were provisions in the Covenant of the League of Nations which provided that all members were obligated to take immediate economic steps against an aggressor and to permit the transit of troops through their territories. In contrast, the rules of the United Nations Charter are more flexible. It is stipulated in Article 39 that the Security Council is only entitled to determine the existence of

¹⁶ Alfred Verdross, "Austria's Permanent Neutrality and the United Nations Organization," The American Journal of International Law, 50 (January 1956), pp. 63-64.

threats to the peace, and to decide what measures shall be taken to maintain or restore international peace. Alfred Verdross points out:

Therefore, United Nations members are not bound to take immediate action against an aggressor, as was the duty of the League's members.¹⁷

The Security Council is authorized to deal with the problem of aggression and may, thus, excuse individual members from taking active measures to restore the peace. Furthermore, participation in certain measures, such as the granting of transit rights in accordance with Article 43 of the Charter, depends on special agreements between the Security Council and the individual member state. Since the permanent members of the Security Council have recognized Austria's neutrality, they are obliged not to call upon Austria to participate in any action which might compromise her neutrality. Even if the Security Council was unable to act due to the exercise of a veto, Alfred Verdross still considered it possible for Austria to maintain an impartial position in dealing with an act of aggression against another state because:

In this situation, as well as during the time before action of the Security Council, the states have the right of individual or collective self-defense under Article 51 of the Charter. But they are not obliged to assist the state attacked by the aggressor, not

¹⁷Ibid., p. 65.

through to the point and in doing so, the system will be
 found to be in a state of equilibrium. The system will
 therefore be in a state of equilibrium.

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even in the case of a recommendation by the General Assembly, because such recommendations are not legally binding. In both cases the states can choose in accordance with Article 51 whether to help the victim of aggression by military or economic sanctions or to maintain neutrality.¹⁸

V. MILITARY DEFENSE

National Opposition

Austrian Foreign Minister Bruno Kreisky recently remarked that "neutrality means qualified independence on one side and the determination to defend it, on the other."¹⁹ When Austria accepted the status of neutrality, it unconditionally agreed to defend its independence and territory by all means at its disposal against foreign attack. Since permanent neutrality was equated with armed neutrality by the former Occupying Powers, it became necessary for Austria to rebuild a national military establishment capable of fulfilling the mission described above.

Although the right to rearm was restored to Austria by the State Treaty, the Government's efforts along these lines were hindered by widespread public opposition founded on an abhorrence of the use of force. Along with this repugnance to rearmament, which stemmed from before the

¹⁸Verdross, op. cit., p. 67.

¹⁹Austrian Information (May 15, 1964), 3.

German collapse, was a popular slogan to the effect that "Little Austria is not capable by herself of offering an effective defense against attacks upon her borders."²⁰

Further, many Austrians were unwilling to be burdened with the high costs of maintaining a defense force. Finally, the Austrian Communist Party opposed the creation of a popular army and conducted a vigorous propaganda program. This action was taken independently of Soviet instructions, since earlier the Soviet Government had agreed to the armed neutrality of Austria in the 1955 Moscow Memorandum.

Creation of Army

The Government of the United States agreed on September 27, 1955, to let Austria have \$22 million worth of military property for a token payment and a pledge to settle outstanding claims. The total amount of material left behind by United States Forces in Austria was valued at \$40 million. Austria also inherited surplus equipment from the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom. A general conscription law was enacted by Parliament, and the Army and Air Force were virtually created from scratch, patterned after a blend of the Swiss and Swedish military establishments. All ethnic groups of the national community were represented in the military.

²⁰Austrian Information (March 10, 1963), 3.

According to the National Defense Act, the purpose of the Army is to protect the State's frontiers and constitutional institutions, as well as to maintain domestic order if called upon. The Army is also obliged to assist in times of natural disasters. While in office, the late Chancellor Raab stated:

Austria does not want to participate in any kind of competitive armament. She has no intention of threatening anyone and will always be committed to defensive roles.²¹

This summarized a typical Austrian attitude and alludes to the type of operational planning for which Austrian military staffs must prepare.

In August 1956, the Federal Ministry of National Defense was created. Operational control was shifted from the National Defense Office in the Federal Chancellery to the new ministry. The formal role of Commander-in-Chief remained in the person of the President. Technical and administrative military matters are reviewed by the National Defense Council, whose membership includes the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Minister of Defense, and two representatives from the Steering Committee of Parliament.

A number of unprovoked incidents involving Communist aircraft occurred in 1956 along the frontiers with Hungary

²¹Austrian Information (February 11, 1956), 1.

and Czechoslovakia. These air violations convinced many Austrians who had opposed rearmament that it was not only prudent to be an armed neutral, but necessary to achieve a high state of military preparedness as rapidly as possible. From a token police force in 1955, the Austrians have been able to organize and equip a modern defense force of some sixty thousand men. Although the military is neither large nor combat tested, the nation shares the confidence that this strength adds immeasurable force to the legal obligations placed upon other states by formal recognition of Austria's permanent neutrality.

There is a continuing requirement to maintain and modernize military hardware. On March 27, 1963, the Defense Ministry disclosed that the United States had agreed to grant to Austria \$40 million for that purpose. Chancellor Klaus stated in April 1964 that the government considered national defense "a special state-political necessity warranting also financial and economic sacrifices."²² In an effort to improve the air defenses of the country, Defense Minister Georg Prader stated in July 1964 that Austria wanted to amend the State Treaty so that it could acquire

²²News item in the Arbeiter-Zeitung, April 3, 1964.

and Commonwealth. These are the only countries which have
 Australia and the United Kingdom that is not only
 present in the world market, but necessary to achieve a
 high state of military preparedness as rapidly as possible.
 From a power point of view in 1955, the situation has been
 this is perhaps the only a modern defense force of some
 sixty thousand men. Although the military is not large
 not combat ready. The main reason for this is that
 this strategy is to maintain a force of the 1955-1956
 class placed upon them which is not a possibility in
 Australia's present position.

There is a complete requirement to maintain the
 modernized military defense. On March 27, 1955, the British
 Ministry announced that the United States and Japan
 grant to Australia 50 million for the first year. This
 plan stated in April 1955 that the government considered
 national defense "a special case" which would be handled
 under the financial and economic conditions.²⁵ In an
 effort to improve the air defense of the country, Britain
 Minister of Defense stated in July 1954 that Australia
 wanted to know the exact figure to that it could acquire

²⁵ See also in the Financial Times, April 1, 1954.

missiles for its armed forces.²³ No official talks have been held on this request to date.

In summary, Austria's permanent neutrality resulted as the fulfillment of an international obligation and condition demanded by the Soviet Union. Austrian neutrality was similar to the Swiss model in that it became an armed neutrality and only of a military nature. No commitments to economic, cultural, or ideological neutrality were made by the Austrian Government.

The best guarantee of permanent neutrality is a strong army and the determination to defend this neutrality against any foreign threat. As a permanent neutral, Austria has accepted the duty to defend her independence and has the right of self-defense under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. The Austrian Government intends to maintain a modern defense force and has shown the determination to remain free.

Following this, a chapter is devoted to the substance of Austria's foreign policy, with emphasis on those external forces which have shaped the contents of the existing national policies. It will be shown that the definition of the national interest has remained fairly stable in the postwar period and, in particular, since 1955.

²³News item in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, July 22, 1964.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the progress of its investigation into the alleged activities of the British Intelligence Service in the United States.

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes. Once the causes have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan of action. This involves identifying the steps that need to be taken to solve the problem and determining the resources that will be needed to implement the plan. Finally, the last step in the process is to implement the plan and monitor the results. This involves putting the plan into action and tracking the progress of the solution. Once the problem has been solved, the final step is to evaluate the results and determine if the solution was effective. This involves comparing the results of the solution to the original problem and determining if the problem has been resolved.

the national interest, we cannot fairly claim to be
neutral. We must be active in the defense of
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CHAPTER IV

THE SUBSTANCE OF FOREIGN POLICY

Policy Goals

Austrian foreign policy has had four major objectives in the postwar period: to ensure the necessities of life for the people; to create a unified state; to restore relations with other countries, especially with neighboring states; and finally, as gradual progress was made toward the achievement of these goals, to conclude a State Treaty and secure the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Austrian territory. This latter goal was frustrated for a decade due to the advent of the Cold War. The military occupation was in itself humiliating. It was, however, mitigated by the gradual relaxation of Allied controls which were severe at the outset.

Prior to the effective date of the State Treaty, the control of Austrian foreign policy had been jointly determined by Austrian officials and the Allied Council for Austria. This body was composed of four Allied High Commissioners, one appointed by each of the Occupying Powers. To deal with this foreign authority, Austrians joined together for the first time to achieve common goals. Political differences were either compromised or excluded, and the coalition pattern was begun. The informal Coalition

THE EVOLUTION OF FOREIGN POLICY

Policy Goals

American foreign policy has had four major objectives in the postwar period. At present the emphasis is on the first two points to create a better world, on economic relations with other countries, especially with developing states; and thirdly, to protect ourselves and our friends from the threat of atomic war, to ensure a stable peace and secure the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Europe. This latter goal was abandoned some time ago, as the advent of the Cold War. The military withdrawal was in itself unrealistic. It was, however, replaced by the general retention of armed troops which was necessary for the world. The first two points of the foreign policy, the creation of a better world and the first point, the creation of a better world, are still being pursued. This policy was developed at the United Nations Conference, and is now being pursued by the United Nations. The second point, the creation of a better world, is still being pursued by the United Nations. The third point, the creation of a better world, is still being pursued by the United Nations. The fourth point, the creation of a better world, is still being pursued by the United Nations.

Committee was likewise constituted. Richard Hiscocks, in The Rebirth of Austria, wrote:

Whereas, at first, the Coalition [government] remained for external reasons, it now remains for internal [reasons].¹

I. SEARCH FOR SECURITY

National Interests

With the restoration of sovereignty in 1955, Austria regained a modest voice in international affairs. Since then, the government has been determined to remain free from foreign domination and to participate in all discussions which might lead to greater cooperation in the world, and particularly in Europe. Austrian foreign policy has been generally successful because it has been restrained, consistent, and satisfactory to both major power blocs.

In the formulation of foreign policy in the aftermath of the Allied occupation period, Austrian decision-makers have considered three basic purposes to be in the national interest. First, and of foremost importance was the absolute necessity to maintain permanent neutrality. The ramifications of any change in this policy were well understood by government officials. Soviet leaders have made numerous

¹Richard Hiscocks, The Rebirth of Austria (London: Oxford University Press, 1953), p. 131.

Committee for the Study of the

-on [document] addition, April 14, 1964
 and April 15, 1964, for further information, at the
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public statements to the effect that action would be undertaken by the Soviet Government if Austrian neutrality was ever violated. Another purpose was to mold public consensus and promote further industrial development, which has been fostered by extensive political collaboration within the coalition pattern of government. Finally, the government deemed it essential to maintain trustful and friendly relations with all neighboring states.

The people of Austria support the resultant firm but cautious foreign policy. Austria is a small state with limited resources. The reconstruction of the country has just been recently completed, along with the final material obligations to the Soviet Union, stemming from the provisions of the State Treaty. Despite these limited means, Foreign Minister Kreisky has said:

Nevertheless, Austria is sparing no effort to do her part in the advancement of the new nations. The principal goods and commodities exported by the developing countries are generally free of customs duties in Austria or subject to low tariffs only. This practice will continue and will expand. If new agreements on tropical goods will stabilize prices and raise at the same time the national income of the contracting countries, then Austria is ready to conclude such agreements.²

The Austrian contribution to the economic progress of the developing nations is analyzed in Chapter VIII.

²Austrian Information (May 15, 1964), 3.

The people are security conscious, and the average man in the street knows that the independence of Austria resulted from a sudden Soviet policy shift. Policy-makers can depend upon popular approval of all attempts to maintain a climate of friendly relations with the Soviet Union. Chancellor Klaus, in his initial policy declaration to Parliament on April 2, 1964, made this observation:

Our relations with the big powers are harmonious and marked by the absence of any major open question.³

Concerning relations with Eastern European states, Chancellor Klaus in the same declaration noted the improvement of diplomatic relations with Rumania and Bulgaria in the wake of recent claims settlement agreements concluded with those countries. He then emphasized that the government sought similar improved relations with Czechoslovakia and Hungary, stressing, however, that such agreements depended upon an early satisfactory settlement of pending Austrian property claims against those countries. In June 1964, the Hungarian Government responded to this feeler by making substantial counter property claims.⁴

The Austrian Government constantly guards against sizable foreign investments which might compromise the country's neutrality. Most Austrians fear the re-entry of

³News item in Arbeiter-Zeitung, April 3, 1964.

⁴News item in the Wiener Zeitung, June 9, 1964.

The people and society structure, and the average man in the street know that the Government is anxious to avoid from a sudden policy shift. Policy-makers are dependent upon popular approval of all attempts to maintain a climate of friendly relations with the Soviet Union. Chancellor Khrushchev, in his initial policy declaration to the Soviet Union on April 2, 1954, said this observation:

Our relations with the big powers are harmonious and marked by the absence of any major open question.²

Continuing relations with Eastern European states, Chancellor Khrushchev in the same declaration noted the improvement of diplomatic relations with Germany and Belgium in the wake of recent Soviet-Soviet agreements concluded with those countries. He then indicated that the Soviet Government still improved relations with Czechoslovakia and Hungary, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. He pointed out an early satisfactory settlement in pending Austrian property claims against Soviet interests. In June 1954, the Hungarian Government responded to Soviet offers by making substantial property claims.³

The Soviet Government consistently points against similar foreign interests which might compromise the country's neutrality. East Austria has the history of

²Speech in Pravda, April 3, 1954.
³News item in the Pravda, June 9, 1954.

foreign economic domination such as that experienced during the seven years of Nazi rule. Attention has been focused on German investments in particular, because of the volume of trade between the two countries and acknowledged German interest in expanding commercial influence in Austria. For these reasons, the government closely regulates German subsidiary companies and prevents German corporations from gaining controlling interests in Austrian enterprises.

Another fundamental objective of Austrian foreign policy traceable to this concern for security was the promotion of friendly relations with all nation-states, without consideration of internal political structures or ideologies. This task was widely supported and has become a policy maxim.

Geographical Location

These goals seem extraordinary reasonable in view of the geographical location of the country and the nature of its territory. The country was strategically important for centuries, since it commanded the passes east of Switzerland from Central Europe to Italy and the Adriatic and was able to complement either German or Italian foreign policies. Further, many European paths of trade and migration passed through Austria. The impact of these factors on Austrian history was summarized by Henry Hazlitt, in "One World or Many?"

This book was widely recognized and has become a policy manual for the consideration of industrial relations in developing countries. It is of particular value to all policy-makers, whether they are responsible for this country or abroad, and the book is a policy manual for the consideration of industrial relations in developing countries. It is of particular value to all policy-makers, whether they are responsible for this country or abroad, and the book is a policy manual for the consideration of industrial relations in developing countries.

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Politically, her very vulnerability to Europe has always driven her to seek safety in broad European combinations, such as the Holy Roman Empire and the Holy Alliance. By their nature and interests, Austrians are internationalists *san réserve*.⁵

Austria retained strategic importance in the aftermath of the Second World War as it became a buffer state between the Western and Communist blocs. The country has over twelve hundred miles of contingent frontiers with Communist states, including Tito's Yugoslavia. Approximately two-thirds of the population reside close to these borders and actively support a "good neighbor" policy.

Although the Second Austrian Republic is a landlocked state, the nation will shortly make greater use of the Danube River, when the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal is opened. This will link the North Sea with the Black Sea. It involves improving the navigability of the Main and the construction of a canal from Bamberg on the Main to Regensburg on the Danube.⁶ The Danube is, in reality, a corridor linking Central with Southeastern Europe, and Europe with the Soviet Union and the Middle East.

Austria is topographically an Alpine country with a great variety of terrain. Largely mountainous, the ranges

⁵Henry Hazlitt, "One World or Many?," Newsweek (October 7, 1963), 95.

⁶Hiscocks, op. cit., p. 243.

cross the country from west to east, merging in the north and northeast into the Danube Valley and Vienna Basin. There are lowland fringes to the north, northeast, and south. In the south, the land is bisected by the Alps, in which many of the big rivers (such as the Inn, Enns, Drau, and the Mur) begin.

Barely half of the area is suitable for agriculture, and one-third of the country is covered with forests. While Austria has been able to produce enough foodstuffs to meet domestic requirements, there has been a consistent postwar policy of agricultural expansion and modernization of farm equipment. Current production is higher in every department than before 1938, when agriculture was neglected by the Nazis who concentrated on industrial development. By 1946, agricultural production amounted to less than half of the 1938 level. In summary, such factors as agricultural production, limited natural resources, and the landlocked geographical location of the state must be collectively considered by the decision-makers in order to develop a successful foreign policy.

II. EAST-WEST BRIDGE

Meeting Place

The traditional role of the country was formulated by Dr. Heinrich Gleissner, former Governor of Upper Austria:

those the country from west to east, passing to the north
and southward into the Great Valley and Atlantic states.
There are distinct changes in the social, economic, and political
life of the country, the land is divided by the Alps, in which
many of the old towns have been built, and the
newly settled regions are still in the process of
development. The country is divided into several
and marked by the country is divided into several
America has been able to develop many products for export
domestic requirements, there has been a substantial increase
policy of agricultural expansion and conservation of land
resources. Government attention is given to every important
area before it is developed, and agriculture has been the main
basis for development in the United States. By 1900,
agricultural production was the main basis for the
1910 census. In summary, the country is agricultural pro-
duction, based on the production of the land, and the land
geographical location of the country is an important
condition of the development in order to develop a new
social and political policy.

U. S. GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

Geographical Position

The geographical position of the country has been marked by
the political situation, foreign relations of the United States

It is the will of her people that Austria should issue not challenges, but invitations, should be a meeting place not a dividing line, nobody's bastion but everybody's bridge.⁷

This role has become increasingly important at the "grass roots" level. The proximity of Austria to Communist states has made Vienna a well-placed and convenient meeting place for Western and Eastern Europeans. Upwards of eight thousand Austrians crossed weekly into Czechoslovakia to visit friends and relatives in 1964. Some three thousand Czechs were permitted to enter Austria weekly as tourists in the same year, as a sign of friendly relations between the two countries.

An agreement was reached in the summer of 1963 which expanded limited border crossings between Austria and Yugoslavia. This was made possible by enlarging the border zones whose inhabitants were entitled to get permits and by extending the validity of permits to seventy-two hours.⁸

Die Presse recently ran a detailed article on the eastern border situation, predicting a continuation of the "tourist liberalization wave."⁹ The significance of these exchanges was that Communist tourists could travel to Austria, while

⁷Hiscocks, op. cit., p. 238.

⁸News item in the Neue Tageszeitung, August 8, 1963.

⁹News item in Die Presse, June 9, 1964.

It is the right of her people that Australia should
 have not challenged, but invited, should be
 a meeting place for a living time, comedy's
 position and everybody's right.

This role has become increasingly important as the "Asian
 room" level. The necessity of access to Communist states
 has made them a well-known and convenient meeting place
 for Western and Eastern movements. Quarters of about three
 and Australia cannot really have Communists in their
 Elms and Sydney in 1960. Some three thousand people
 were permitted to enter Australia under the terms in the
 same year, as a sign of friendly relations between the two
 countries.

An agreement was reached in the summer of 1961 which
 expanded limited border crossings between Australia and New
 Guinea. This was made possible by relaxing the border
 rules. Some minor incidents were omitted on the border and by
 relaxing the policy of permits to cross the border.
 The United Nations has a detailed article on the current
 border situation, providing a comparison of the current
 situation with the situation of the border between
 the United States and Mexico. The situation of the border
 was that Communist movements could travel to America, which

March 1961, pp. 1-10.

There is in the United Nations, August 1, 1961.

There is in the United Nations, May 1, 1961.

exit visas were difficult to obtain for travel to other Western European states.

The majority of the people believed that their future importance as a nation was based on their cultural contributions, both past and present. Richard Hiscocks points out that:

Diplomatic entanglements and power politics are inappropriate for a country of seven million inhabitants in a highly vulnerable position. The political aim of Austrian statesmen is to justify Austria's independent existence by maintaining a healthy economy and social order and by setting an example of good world citizenship.¹⁰

Finally, there was a widespread conviction in the country that Austria will once again play the role of mediator in international disputes. This view was expressed by most leading statesmen.¹¹

III. FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

Since 1937, Austria has developed first under German and later Allied supervision a number of basic industries. These have included iron and steel, oil, and chemicals, which have all been nationalized since the country's liberation in 1945 under pressure from the Socialist Party. Vice Chancellor Pittermann stated that:

¹⁰Hiscocks, op. cit., p. 242.

¹¹Ibid., p. 233.

and years were difficult to obtain the desired results.

However, progress was made.

The majority of the people believe that their future

depends on a series of steps to their cultural and

economic, both past and present. After the economic crisis and

the

disastrous developments and lower living standards
the country is now in a state of economic crisis. The
majority of the people believe that their future
depends on a series of steps to their cultural and
economic, both past and present. After the economic crisis and
the

Finally, there was a widespread conviction in the country

that the future will be a better one than the past. It is

the only way to survive. This view was shared by most

leading citizens.

III. THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

Since 1945, the country has developed a new economic

and later after the war a number of new industries.

These have included iron and steel, oil, and minerals.

which have all been established since the country's independence.

Also in the early years of the country's history, when

the country was a colony of the British Empire.

10. The country is now a

11. The country is now a

The nationalized industry today contributes 26 per cent of Austria's total exports, largely owing to long marketing efforts in eastern and southeastern Europe.¹²

Special Position

Austrian commerce must transit through the territory of other states, since Austria has no direct access to the sea. The effects of external trade policies and transport rates of neighboring Western states and the menace of Communist frontiers to the East, combine to heavily influence the nation's internal prosperity, political stability, and even national survival. The economic situation becomes more gloomy when it is recalled that Allied postwar controls had a retarding effect upon her economy and reconstruction. An added burden was the material reparations demanded by the Soviet Government. These factors have been recognized by the European Free Trade Association as constituting a special Austrian position.

European Economic Community

The six members of the European Economic Community collectively represent Austria's largest market area. In 1962, Austria bought nearly \$1 billion worth of commodities from the Common Market and sent 50 per cent of her exports,

¹²News item in the Arbeiter-Leitung, June 9, 1964.

The following information was obtained from the records of the Central Intelligence Agency, dated 10/1/54, and is being furnished to you for your information.

Special Agent

During the course of the investigation, the following information was obtained from the records of the Central Intelligence Agency, dated 10/1/54, and is being furnished to you for your information.

Special Agent

The following information was obtained from the records of the Central Intelligence Agency, dated 10/1/54, and is being furnished to you for your information.

valued at approximately \$631,000,000, into the Community. The remainder of Austrian trade fell into three categories of nearly equal magnitude: with the European Free Trade Association, the Communist states, and the rest of the world. In spite of the pattern established by the delivery of reparations to the Soviet Union, the latter country did not loom large in Austria's trade picture, taking only 4 per cent of her exports and providing 3 per cent of her imports in 1962.¹³

The accelerated reduction of internal trade barriers within the European Economic Community constituted a serious threat to the position of Austrian exports into that region. Exports of goods and services in 1962 amounted to 24.6 per cent of Austria's Gross National Product.¹⁴ This meant that discrimination of any sort directly threatened current prosperity and further economic development. There was no evidence at this time of any down-turn in volume of Austrian exports to the European Economic Community.

Coming to terms with the European Economic Community and having all tariffs reduced were the foremost foreign policy issues in 1964. The Austrian Government has

¹³Austrian Economy in Figures, Year 1962 (Vienna: Economic Department of Creditanstalt-Bankverein, 1963), pp. 18-19.

¹⁴Ibid., p. 2.

frequently announced the principles that it considered acceptable and the conditions which must be met before joining the European Economic Community. Federal Trade Minister Bock, charged with all EEC negotiations, has stated that Austria is:

1. Willing to accept the foreign trade tariff of the European Economic Community. 2. Will eliminate all customs duties between her and the EEC. The phasing of tariff reductions in this respect will have to be negotiated. 3. Will abolish quantitative restrictions on trade. 4. For the reduction of tariff and quantitative restrictions, a minimum number of exceptions will be approved. 5. Will accept the principles of the farm policy, but wants to align her own policy to that of the European Economic Community.¹⁵

The formal decision to proceed toward broader economic integration in Western Europe was reached by the Austrian Cabinet on December 12, 1961. In a communiqué, the government concluded that:

Austria would act simultaneously with Switzerland and Sweden, the other neutrals associated with EFTA. It further declared that full adherence to the Treaty of Rome would impair their status of neutrality, and this necessitated the application for associate membership.¹⁶

The three neutrals agreed on joint as well as parallel discussions with the European Economic Community, with emphasis on the economic clauses of the Treaty of Rome. At this time, Austrian President Schaerf said:

¹⁵EFTA Reporter (November 12, 1963), 1.

¹⁶Austrian Information (December 30, 1961), 1.

The Austrian neutrality policy, based on the nation's constitutional law, contains no provision which would permit other countries to influence the internal, external, or economic policies of the country. The neutrals must insist on a clear delineation between political policies on the one hand, and trade policies on the other hand, so as not to endanger their status.¹⁷

The Austrian Government has made it evident that it is willing to cooperate in the economic integration of Europe, to the extent her political status will permit. The political implications inherent in the Treaty of Rome are of concern to the Government. Austria might find herself in political controversies if the European Economic Community should ever decide to pursue policies toward third states which might endanger international peace. Any arrangement with the European Economic Community must include an escape clause to prevent such an entanglement. This is a condition sine qua non.

Another important prerequisite is the authority to maintain separate and predominantly bilateral trading relations with the Communist states.¹⁸ Most exports to these latter countries are manufactured in the former Soviet Zone and are intended specifically for these markets. On the other hand, the majority of these finished products are

¹⁷Ibid.

¹⁸"Sweden, Switzerland, and Austria, Still in the Waiting Room," Common Market (October 1962), 181.

neither competitive nor marketable in Western Europe. There are also political considerations involved, since closing or converting these enterprises will likely result in labor displacement and unemployment, thereby adding to the strain upon the state. This is not an uncomplicated matter involving only Austria, but rather is of direct consequence to all members of the European Economic Community who have complied with all of the provisions of the Treaty of Rome.

The Government requested negotiations with the European Economic Community with the object of becoming an Associate Member under Article 238 of the Treaty of Rome on December 15, 1961. This petition was submitted with similar documents from the governments of Sweden and Switzerland. When the Soviet Government was informed of the Austrian intention of establishing closer ties with the European Economic Community, a note was sent to the Austrian authorities which expressed grave concern over "association with any political or economic organization of which the Federal Republic of Germany was a leading member."¹⁹

Austrian response to this allegation was firm:

Austria is interested in having the best possible economic relations with all countries regardless of political structure. The Government felt impelled to take this action after the United

¹⁹ News item in the New York Times, December 15, 1961.

neither constructive nor destructive in Western Europe. Thus
 are the political considerations involved, since during the
 conversion from currencies will likely result in lower
 dis-incentive and unemployment, thereby adding to the social
 upon the state. This is not an unaccompanied matter in
 involving only assets, but rather is of direct consequence to
 all members of the European Economic Community who have con-
 sidered with all of the provisions of the Treaty of Rome.
 The Government repeated regulations with the
 European Economic Community with the object of becoming an
 Associate Member under Article 238 of the Treaty of Rome on
 December 15, 1961. This position was submitted with certain
 documents from the Government of Ireland and the United Kingdom.
 When the Treaty Government was informed of the decision to
 continue of continuing closer ties with the European
 Economic Community, a note was sent to the United Kingdom
 with which expressed great interest in association with
 any political or economic organization of which the United
 Kingdom of Germany was a leading member.
 Further reference to this situation was made
 in a letter to the United Kingdom in July 1962 regarding
 economic relations with all European organizations
 of political nature. The Government felt in-
 terested to take this action when the United

is attached to the 1962 Treaty, December 15, 1961.

Kingdom had applied for full membership. Moreover, the Government had been instructed to take the initiative for association by unanimous vote of the Parliament on June 21, 1961.²⁰

In conjunction with this reply, the Austrian Government reassured the Soviet Government that this step was not a violation of Austria's neutrality. Although Soviet opposition diminished, Premier Khrushchev, at a Kremlin reception on July 4, 1962, reiterated Moscow's opposition to the European Economic Community, as the "economic force of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc."²¹ At the same time, Khrushchev expressed his confidence that the envisaged Austrian arrangement with the Common Market countries would be in keeping with Austria's neutrality.

On May 15, 1962, the EEC Council of Ministers invited the Austrian Government to present further information. Next, the formal Austrian application was submitted to the Council on June 20th. Foreign Minister Kreisky presented the amplifying information to the Council on July 28, with the following conclusion:

There exists . . . no differences between the Community of the Six and Austria, as to the basic goal of an integrated and harmonized economic policy in Europe There is an honest will on both sides to come to constructive solutions and since the necessary flexibility will certainly not be lacking,

²⁰Austrian Information (December 30, 1961), 1.

²¹News item in The New York Times, July 5, 1962.

Ministry has advised the full membership. Moreover, the Government has been instructed to take the initiative for establishing by unanimous vote of the Parliament on June 21, 1951.

In conjunction with this reply, the Russian Government

reaffirms the Soviet Government that this step was not a

violation of Austria's neutrality. Although Soviet opposi-

tion continued, Russian membership, at a formal reception

on July 4, 1951, reiterated Russia's opposition to the

European Economic Community, as the economic basis of the

European Economic Community.¹⁰ At the same time,

Russian membership was confirmed that the proposed

Austrian arrangement with the German Federal Council would

be in keeping with Austria's neutrality.

On May 18, 1951, the Soviet Council of Ministers advised

the Russian Government to present Russian membership

to the Council. This application was submitted to the

Council on June 19, 1951. Russian membership was confirmed and

applying information to the Council on July 18, 1951, with the

following conditions:

These include: 1. no distinction between the two
units of the two units, as the two units are
of an integrated and harmonized economic policy in
accordance with the Treaty of Commerce and Trade
to come to comprehensive relations and since the
necessary conditions will be met.

¹⁰ Russian Information (Moscow, 21, 1951), 1.

¹¹ See also in the New York Times, July 2, 1951.

it will be possible to devise ways and means to bring about a positive cooperation of the neutrals in the economic integration of Europe without endangering their political status. Austria is convinced that only by a just economic settlement with the EEC, serious political, social, and economic consequences can be avoided.²²

After hearing this oral presentation, the Council of Ministers instructed the EEC Commission to prepare a report analyzing the possibilities of Austrian participation in the Common Market.²³ Fruitful exploratory talks were conducted in December 1963. In its session of January 13, 1964, the Austrian Cabinet was briefed on these discussions by the Ministers of Trade and Foreign Affairs. These reports outlined the general nature of the proposed Association Council, Committee, and Mixed Commission. The EEC Commission has taken cognizance of these proposals without commenting on them.²⁴

European Free Trade Association

In contrast with her close ties with members of the European Economic Community, trade relations with the European Free Trade Association countries are newer and

²²For entire text, see Austria and the Common Market (Washington: EFTA Information Office, July 30, 1962).

²³"Sweden, Switzerland, and Austria, Still in the Waiting Room," op. cit., 182.

²⁴Austrian Information (January 31, 1964), 2.

It will be possible to make more and more to bring about a greater cooperation of the members in the economic development of Europe without endangering their political status. There is no doubt that only by a joint economic policy with the EC, and a common policy, social, and economic development can be achieved.¹¹

After having this oral presentation, the Council of Ministers instructed the EC Commission to prepare a report analyzing the possibilities of further participation in the Common Market.¹² The report on the progress of the work in December 1961. In the session of January 12, 1962, the Council of Ministers was informed on these discussions by the Ministers of Trade and Customs Affairs. These reports were then the subject of the proposed Economic Council, Commission, and Social Committee. The EC Commission was then requested to draw up a report on the progress of the work.¹³

European Economic Community

In December 1961, the first six members of the European Economic Community, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg, signed the Treaty of Rome.

¹¹ See also report, "The European Economic Community" (Washington: EEC Information Office, 1961, p. 103).

¹² "The European Economic Community, and the EC, will be the 'European Economic Community' (Washington: EEC Information Office, 1961, p. 103).

¹³ "The European Economic Community" (Washington: EEC Information Office, 1961, p. 103).

limited. First, Austrian trade is not directed toward the sterling bloc. Unlike Scandinavian members of the European Free Trade Association, Austria has no particular economic or historic links with the United Kingdom. Unlike the Swiss, the Austrians, except for the issue of neutrality, would have jumped at the opportunity from the beginning to join the European Economic Community. Second, while the trade pattern with the European Free Trade members has developed favorably, the volume was considerably smaller. For example, in 1962, Austria exported \$191,300,000 or 15.3 per cent and imported 13.2 per cent amounting to \$202,600,000 from the European Free Trade Association states.²⁵ In the first six months of 1963, imports were 18.3 per cent higher from these countries than during the corresponding period in 1962, while overall imports were up 10 per cent. During this same period, Austrian exports to this group of states were 16 per cent of the total.²⁶

The members of the European Free Trade Association have officially endorsed the Austrian view regarding harmony between themselves and the members of the European Economic Community. This position was that EFTA should be employed

²⁵ Austrian Information (March 30, 1963), 1.

²⁶ EFTA Reporter (October 15, 1963), 3.

as an instrument of negotiation to harmonize mutual trade interests, and not regarded as an end in itself. Therefore, as far as Austria was concerned, membership in the European Free Trade Association was no substitute for economic partnership with the European Economic Community.

The Austrian application for associate status in the European Economic Community is consistent with EFTA policies. Members may conduct separate negotiations on trade policy with either the EEC or any of its six members. Currently, the EFTA members have approved of Austria's decision to proceed with exploratory talks, while the rest have postponed further discussions. This was agreed upon at the 1963 Ministerial Meeting held in Lisbon. The logic behind this decision was recognition of Austria's special position.

Summary

Pending the outcome of future negotiations with the European Economic Community, Austria's foreign policies have been successful in the postwar period. The Austrian Government feels compelled to reach an understanding with the European Economic Community because the country's trade is more oriented toward the Common Market area than any other member of the European Free Trade Association. In the search for national security, the Austrian nation has achieved prosperity, freedom, and unity. Important

as an instrument of negotiation in international relations. In fact, it was regarded as an end in itself. However, as far as Austria was concerned, membership in the European Free Trade Association was an objective for economic progress with the European Economic Community.

The Austrian application for accession states in the European Economic Community is consistent with the policy without any doubt against negotiations on trade policy with regard to the rest of the world. Austria, naturally, the EFTA cannot have knowledge of Austria's decision to proceed with membership later, until the time has come. Further discussion, that has taken place in the last international meeting held in Vienna, the Joint Austria-EFTA decision was a recognition of Austria's special position.

Summary

During the course of future negotiations with the European Economic Community, Austria's foreign policy has been determined in the future period. The Austrian position was fully explained as such in the preceding text. The European Economic Community requires the member's state to have certain basic conditions which must be met. In the number of the European Free Trade Association, in the period for national security, the Austria cannot be satisfied (especially, Vienna, and other countries).

non-governmental forces and agencies which affect the foreign policy process are analyzed in the next chapter.

non-governmental, financial and technical assistance for the project.

During the period of the project, the following activities were carried out:

1. A study was made of the existing situation in the project area.

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CHAPTER V

THE POLITICAL PROCESS--GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE

I. IDEOLOGY

In undertaking to determine what factors comprise the Austrian ideology, it was enlightening first to examine the historical experience.

Background

The serious structural and economic deficiencies of the First Austrian Republic were alluded to in Chapter II. In 1918, only a small core of people and territory remained to form the new Austrian state. From its inception as a sovereign state, the nation was divided about its role in the international state system. Some desired a federation with other Danubian countries to replace the lost empire. Many sought union with Germany. Another segment of the population believed in freedom and welcomed the opportunity for self-government.

The resultant dissension was reflected in the original name of the First Republic, which was German-Austria. A provisional National Assembly met in Vienna during November 1918 and approved a constitutional law stating that German-

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

AND THE PEOPLE

I. INTRODUCTION

In undertaking to describe the political situation of the Republic, it was necessary first to examine the historical background.

Background

The nation's political and economic development of the first American Republic was shaped as in Chapter II. In 1776, only a small group of people and territory remained to form the new American state. From the beginning as a sovereign state, the nation has played about the role in the international scene. It has developed a system of relations with other American states to which the last century has brought many changes and with Germany. Further changes of the population entered in 1789 and followed the opportunity for self-government.

The political situation was changed in the early part of the first Republic, when the Congress-Executive and the National Assembly met in 1789 and 1790 and passed a constitution for the new government.

Austria was "an essential part of the German Republic."¹

This decision was confirmed by a Constituent National Assembly, but later was rescinded; September 10, 1919, in accordance with the terms of the Peace Treaty at Saint Germain, the word "German" was dropped from the designation of the Republic.

One fundamental prerequisite for democracy is a sense of common purpose and a sharing of mutual values. Unfortunately, neither the citizens nor political parties during the short life of the First Republic achieved a meaningful compromise or rallied to a single cause. About 40 per cent, mostly peasants and lower middle-class residents of Vienna, were Conservative Catholics; another 40 per cent, mostly workers in Vienna and other industrial centers were Social Democrats; the remaining percentage, mostly the urban upper middle class, were Pan Germans.²

The dominant political parties advocated extremely diverse platforms. There were Fascist elements on the extreme Right and Communists on the Left. After the civil war in 1934, authoritarian rule was enforced until the German

¹Richard Hiscocks, The Rebirth of Austria (London: Oxford University Press, 1953), p. 2.

²Hans Kohn, The Future of Austria, (New York: Foreign Policy Association, 1955), p. 9.

Austria was "an essential part of the German Republic."¹ This decision was confirmed by a Constitutional National Assembly, and later was proclaimed September 10, 1919, in accordance with the terms of the Peace Treaty of Saint Germain. The word "German" was dropped from the designation of the Republic.

The fundamental principle of the Republic is a system of common purpose and a sharing of mutual values. Unfortunately, neither the citizens nor political parties during the brief life of the first Republic achieved a meaningful compromise or failed to a single cause. About 80 per cent, mostly peasants and lower middle-class residents of Vienna, were conservative Catholics; another 20 per cent, mostly workers in Vienna and other industrial centers were Social Democrats; the remaining 10 per cent, mostly the upper upper middle class, were Protestants.²

The dominant political parties were conservative, religious, and Catholic. There were Social Democrats on the far left and Communists on the left. After the Civil War in 1934 authoritarian rule was imposed until the German

¹Edward Shils, The German Republic (New York: Oxford University Press, 1931), p. 11.

²John R. Sweeney, The History of Austria (New York: New York Public Library, 1931), p. 11.

seizure four years later. The Social Democratic Party was outlawed during this period of confusion, which contributed to the lack of national unity. Austria was renamed the Ostmark in 1938, and its interests were systematically subordinated to those of the Reich.³ The initial Austrian encounter with parliamentary democracy was a bitter failure, but the people learned important lessons that provided the Second Austrian Republic with the cooperation and harmony of interests needed to insure its survival.

National Purpose

Austrian politicians finally realized the merit of a united nation under the stress of Nazi occupation. This shift in attitudes was materially strengthened by common suffering under the reign of the German Gestapo. The concept of fraternity became an essential element in the growth of a national identity and ideology. As a result, domestic politics have been characterized by extensive cooperation between the two dominant political parties, and foreign policy has been essentially bipartisan. In a New Year's message soon after becoming President, Dr. Renner said:

From experience with Italians and Germans the Austrian people in 1945 finally drew the only possible conclusion: self-reliance and

³Hiscocks, op. cit., p. 8.

independence; no Anschluss at all, neither with the East nor the South, neither with the West nor the North; one thing only is desirable, entrance into the community of the United Nations.⁴

The historical background of the Second Austrian Republic and substance of Austria's foreign policy have been presented in earlier discussions to support the conclusion that Austria belongs with the Western world, while keeping open economic ties with the Communist states. Next, it is appropriate to examine the structure of Austrian society and look more closely at the people who have built a modern state from the ruins of the Second World War.

II. NATIONAL COMMUNITY

Structure

Twice in recent history, the composition of the national community has radically changed. The former great aristocratic families of the Hapsburg era lost most of their fortunes and influence by the outbreak of the Second World War. The Jewish Community was practically eliminated during the period of German occupation.⁵ After the war, several million refugees passed through Austria, residing within its

⁴Ibid., p. 246.

⁵For further comments, see John Gunther, Inside Europe Today (New York: Harpers and Row, 1962), pp. 179-181.

Independence, no American at all, weighed with the East and the South, making with the West and the North, one group only in the Atlantic, whereas into the community of the United Nations.

Reynolds and members of Austria's foreign policy have been
presented in similar discussions in support of the position
that Austria belongs with the western world, while seeing
open economic ties with the Communist states. But, it is
appreciated to combine the interests of Austrian society and
also more closely at the people who have built a modern
state from the ruins of the second world war.

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...The fact is that the Communist Party of the United States has been a very active and effective force in the United States since the war, and it is a very real and serious threat to the security of the United States. The Communist Party has been a very active and effective force in the United States since the war, and it is a very real and serious threat to the security of the United States. The Communist Party has been a very active and effective force in the United States since the war, and it is a very real and serious threat to the security of the United States.

frontiers from varying periods of a few days to years. Considering this great flux in the structure of the national community, it was remarkable that a high degree of uniformity existed in the present society.

The population is nearly homogeneous along racial, linguistic, and religious lines. Over 98 per cent of the nation are German speaking, while the remainder consists of small Croat and Czech-speaking minorities in Burgenland, and Slovene-speaking minorities in Carinthia. Approximately 89 per cent profess to be Roman Catholics, 6 per cent Protestants, with the remainder split among other faiths. To foster national unity, the Austrian Government has enforced, since 1945, the rigid separation of Church and State. Minority rights are protected by the Constitution, and equal treatment is given to all sectors of the community.

The last national census conducted in March 1961 showed a population slightly in excess of seven million, which represented only a 1.9 per cent population gain over the previous decade. Young people are scarce, there is a low birthrate, and one-third of the population are over fifty years old.⁶ Largely as a result of the Second World War, one out of every eight women are widows.

⁶William H. Hale, "Political Reunion in the Vienna Woods," Reporter (May 5, 1955) 12:22.

Excessive food varying periods of a few days to weeks. Con-
siderable time must also be spent in the maintenance of the national
community, it was considered that a high degree of popu-
lar participation was needed in the national society.

The population is mostly homogeneous along racial
lines, and religious lines. Over 90 per cent of the
nation are German speaking, while the remainder consists of
smaller groups and languages speaking minorities in German, and
German-speaking minorities in Czechoslovakia, approximately 85
per cent profess to be Roman Catholics, 5 per cent Protest-
ants, and the remainder split among other faiths. In
former national unity, the Austrian government was subject
since 1945, the rigid separation of Church and State.

Minority rights are protected by the Constitution, and equal
treatment is given to all sections of the community.

The last national census conducted in March 1951
showed a population slightly in excess of seven million,
which represented only a 2.5 per cent population gain over
the previous census. Young people are scarce, there is a
low birth rate, and two-thirds of the population are over
fifty years old. Largely as a result of the Second World
War, and loss of every fifth man and woman.

²William W. Hall, Political Situation in the Federal
Republic of Germany (May 1, 1952) 11-12.

Austria is a land of skilled artisans. Many are employed in industries nationalized in the postwar period.⁷ In an article in the Austrian Information, it was pointed out that:

Austria's per capita Gross National Product occupied, together with Italy's, the lowest position among Western European industrialized countries. Statistical data reveal the following picture for 1961: France - \$1,272; United Kingdom - \$1,241; Austria - \$849; and Italy - \$650.⁸

The situation has not altered appreciably in recent years.

Education

Austria has one of the lowest rates of illiteracy in the world, less than 1 per cent. The country owes this to the fact that it has one of the oldest compulsory school systems in Europe. The General Education Act of 1774 decreed that all children had to attend school for at least six years. In 1869, compulsory schooling was extended to eight years. Charles A. Gulick, in Austria, From Hapsburg to Hitler, pointed out that by 1908 Austria had developed a typical European school system:

⁷The economic structure has evolved in postwar years into a mixture of a modified form of state capitalism and private enterprise. The state owns or controls the heavy industries and credit system. The light industries and the retail trades are run as private enterprises that depend for credit on a state-controlled banking system. For further details, see "Euromarket," The New York Times (March 18, 1962).

⁸Austrian Information (August 20, 1962), 2.

This system provided only eight years of free compulsory common schools for poorer, chiefly working-class, children; but for the progeny of the better classes it provided seven or eight years of secondary or middle schools, in addition to four or five years of primary training.⁹

The entire school system underwent reform during the period of the First Austrian Republic.¹⁰ The following statement was made in The Europa Year Book 1964:

Today education is compulsory for all between the ages of six and fourteen with extensive facilities for further education. There are universities in Vienna, Graz, and Innsbruck and important technological institutions in Vienna and Graz.¹¹

Trends

An important trend in the national community has been the population shift from rural to urban areas. This has occurred without a significant expansion of agricultural output or increased employment opportunities in the urban centers. This affects the foreign policy process in that the Government must take into consideration the impact of certain trade practices and policies on the so-called "depressed areas," particularly in the former Soviet Zone. This is one of the key factors for continuation of trade

⁹Charles A. Gulick, Austria from Hapsburg to Hitler (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1948), p. 552.

¹⁰For a comprehensive review of the reforms, see ibid., pp. 554-582.

¹¹"Austria," The Europa Year Book (1964), I, 352.

Only systems providing only eight years of free compulsory primary education for women, chiefly working class, children, and low the majority of the population. It provided women in eight years of compulsory primary education, the majority of the population in five years of primary education.

of the time. The following is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting:

1.3021 Wood 2400 000000 0000 00 0000 0000

Local institutions in Vienna and Graz, Vienna, Graz, and Innsbruck and University of Vienna, Graz, and Innsbruck are also active in the field of research and development in the area of the environment. The University of Vienna, Graz, and Innsbruck are also active in the field of research and development in the area of the environment. The University of Vienna, Graz, and Innsbruck are also active in the field of research and development in the area of the environment.

As reported there is the national community has been the population with some time to make more. This has occurred with a significant expansion of agricultural output as increased employment opportunities in the urban centers. This affects the foreign policy process in that the Government must take into consideration the impact of certain trade policies on policies on the so-called "growth areas." Specifically in the urban sector there is one of the key factors for consideration of trade

relations with the Communist states, since these latter states chiefly absorb the goods manufactured in Lower Austria. There are also associated social problems which complicates the free movement of labor within the country. Several additional considerations include the high cost of retraining labor and the necessity to maintain a productive and diversified agriculture.

There has been a less obvious change in the higher echelons of the society. Over the years, there has been a progressive deterioration in the economic position of some élite groups. This has generally affected the academic profession and the fields of the arts, science, and culture.¹² Because of unreasonably low compensation and lack of adequate facilities, top individuals in these professions have emigrated on their own initiative, leaving a void which marks a decline in the liberal tradition. This steady flow of migration has been maintained from Austria in recent years.

This decline is clearly registered at the University of Vienna. This institution was once world famous for its distinguished faculty and overall academic excellence, particularly during the first three decades of this century. Today, the University of Vienna is considered by many

¹²Hiscocks, op. cit., p. 157.

relations with the Communist states, since these latter
 stand chiefly against the goods manufacturers in lower Aus-
 tria. There are also associated social problems - like
 complicated and slow movement of labor within the country,
 several additional considerations involve the high cost of
 retaining labor and the necessity to maintain a productive
 and diversified agriculture.

There has been a less obvious change in the higher
 sections of the society. Over the years, Austria has been a
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 migrated to their own initiatives, leaving a void which
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 of migration has been retained from Austria to cover
 Vienna.
 This solution is chiefly reflected at the University
 of Vienna. While instruction and research have been in
 distinguished faculty and overall excellent conditions, per-
 ticularly during the first three decades of this century.
 Today, the University of Vienna is threatened by many

¹² Krieger, pp. 212-213, 197.

educators to be second-rate, possessing little of its former eminence. This, unfortunately, characterizes the general trend of Austrian education.

One remaining serious problem has been assimilating into the national community the countless refugees that have entered the country. As stated earlier, the number of refugees passing through Austria since 1945 reached several million. The bulk of those who remained in Austria have been Volksdeutsche, or Germans from Central and Eastern Europe.¹³ Although Austria, and Vienna in particular, had always been a melting pot of many nationalities who had migrated to Vienna during the Monarchy, the postwar immigrants have not adjusted easily to the new environment and are, therefore, often troublesome. Collectively, the Volksdeutsche have been dissatisfied with the coalition pattern,

¹³ According to the July 25, 1959, issue of Austrian Information, the refugees may be divided into four groups: 1. The oldest embraced the refugees from the Iron Curtain who during the Second World War had been deported as forced laborers and who happened to be in Austria in 1945. This number was once estimated at nearly a million, but has shrunk to several thousand. 2. The second group consisted of persons of German descent. Most were Danube Suabians and Sudeten Germans. In 1951, there were 385,000 of which 350,000 ultimately assumed Austrian citizenship. 3. The third group was composed of Hungarian refugees. About 180,000 Hungarians fled to Austria as a result of the 1956 Revolt. Of this number, about 10,000 still reside in Austria. 4. The final group were Yugoslavs who started to arrive in 1957, and there are about 15,000 in the country today. There were still some 30,000 refugees in 1964 on state relief, being considered unemployable by the Austrian authorities.

admission to the country, possessing letters of introduction
 issued by the Government, and, in addition, the Government
 issued by the Government.
 The existing serious problem has been continuing
 into the present community the countries refugees that have
 entered the country. As stated earlier, the number of
 refugees coming through Austria since 1942 reached nearly
 million. The bulk of those who remained in Austria have
 been Polish, as German from Central and Eastern
 Europe. Although smaller, and there is, however, the
 fifty thousand of many nationalities and the
 placed in these during the summer, the present time
 grants have not helped owing to the one hundred and
 and, therefore, about from the Government, the whole
 refugees have been absorbed with the existing system.

According to the July 25, 1944 issue of Argentin
Information, the refugees may be divided into two groups:
 1. The first group consists of the refugees from the East German
 who during the Second World War had been displaced as forced
 laborers and who returned to be in Austria in 1945. This
 number was then estimated at nearly a million, but has grown
 to several thousand. 2. The second group consists of
 persons of German descent, most were Polish, Austrian and
 German. In 1941, there were 252,000 of which
 150,000 were Polish, 100,000 were Austrian, 2. The
 third group was composed of Hungarian refugees, about
 100,000 Hungarians fled to Austria as a result of the 1944
 events. At this time, there are 10,000 still living in the
 East. 4. The final group were Yugoslavs who fled to
 Austria in 1941, and there are about 12,000 in the country
 today. There are still some 20,000 refugees in 1944 in
 Austria. These refugees are maintained by the Austrian
 authorities.

and have been involved in the few industrial troubles that have taken place in recent years.

III. THE ROLE OF SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

Numerous associations in one way or another seek to influence the foreign policy process in accordance with their perceived interests. The fact that they are tightly organized and able to achieve specific objectives for limited constituencies necessitated their consideration. The number and variety precluded a comprehensive study; instead, several representative organizations were surveyed to gain an insight of their role. In general, religious interests were represented by the Roman Catholic Church, and economic groups were divided into labor and management organizations. The critical role of the Volksdeutsche was described above.

Austrian Federation of Trade Unions

Major interest groups in Austria tend to have direct connections with a political party. The outstanding example was the Socialist-dominated Austrian Federation of Trade Unions, which on occasion has played a role in that party's policy-making. Austria has one of the most comprehensive and advanced systems of labor legislation in the world. It pioneered various types of social legislation in the

and have been involved in the few industrial accidents that have taken place in recent years.

III. THE ROLE OF SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

Various associations in one way or another tend to influence the foreign policy process in accordance with their perceived interests. The fact that they are tightly organized and able to achieve specific objectives for limited constitutional responsibilities is not coincidental. The number and variety of such associations is steadily increasing; several representative organizations were surveyed to gain an insight of their role. In general, religious interests were represented by the Roman Catholic Church, and economic groups were divided into labor and management organizations. The central role of the Volkswagen was described above.

Austrian Federation of Trade Unions

Major interest groups in Austria tend to have direct connections with a political party. The outstanding example was the Social-Democratic Austrian Federation of Trade Unions, which on occasion has played a role in that party's policy-making. Austria has one of the most comprehensive and advanced systems of labor legislation in the world. It possesses various types of social legislation in the

nineteenth and twentieth centuries before most other European states. In 1893, the first trade union congress convened in Vienna. This led to the establishment of the Trade Union Commission in 1909 and a strong stable labor movement. Later, the large and powerful Austrian Federation of Trade Unions (AFTU) emerged. It includes the former free trade unions, which were concerned with finding a common platform with the international workers' movement, and two former trade associations: the Christian Journeymen and the Christian Social Workers.

Almost two-thirds of the some 2,225,000 gainfully employed nationals are union members. The Austrian Federation of Trade Unions is a supra-party organization with sixteen constituent unions established on an industrial basis. Although officially non-partisan contrasted to the pre-civil war ideological and religious unions, the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions is dominated by Socialists, comprising 70 per cent of the membership. The second strongest group, representing 10 per cent of the membership, follows the conservative philosophy of the People's Party. The Communist membership is about 7 per cent.¹⁴ The remaining members belong either to splinter parties or consider

¹⁴Austrian Information (May 30, 1959), 3.

disfranchisement and sweeping contract labor laws after
 European manner. In 1895, the first Trade Union Congress
 convened in Vienna. This led to the establishment of the
 Trade Union Commission in 1905 and a strong Trade Labor
 movement. Later, the large and powerful Austrian Federation
 of Trade Unions (AFTU) emerged. It includes the former two
 trade unions, which were connected with forming a common
 platform with the international workers' movement, and the
 former trade associations, the Austrian Journeymen and
 the Christian Social Workers.

Almost two-thirds of the some 5,555,000 definitely
 employed nationals are union members. The Austrian Labor-
 Union of Trade Unions is a mass-party organization with
 almost exclusively union affiliation on an industrial
 basis. Although officially non-partisan connected to the
 pre-war era socialist and religious unions, the Austrian
 Federation of Trade Unions is dominated by Socialists, com-
 prising 90 per cent of the membership. The second largest
 group, representing 10 per cent of the membership, follows
 the conservative philosophy of the Republic Party. The
 Communist membership is about 7 per cent. The remaining
 members belong either to splinter parties or consider

themselves to be independent. Membership in unions is still voluntary.

The Austrian Federation of Trade Unions was described in the Austrian Information as follows:

It advocates a moderate, responsible program aimed at raising the standard of living of its members without jeopardizing the stability of the economy. Its primary function is to negotiate collective agreements with various industrial interests. Most of its leaders are members of Parliament. It strongly supports democracy and is an active member of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) in Brussels.¹⁵

There have been no general industrial strikes in Austria since the end of the Second World War. A Communist attempt to disrupt the economy over a wage agreement was successfully foiled. As a result, most of the Communist instigators were expelled from the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions. Strikes at the plant-level are infrequent. The Austrian Federation of Trade Unions considers all strikes illegal that are not first cleared with them and refuses financial support for such wildcat strikes.

Occasionally, the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions has become directly involved in attempts to influence foreign policy. For example, in 1956, union members contributed generously to assist Hungarian refugees. In February 1958, Executive Vice President Franz Olah cabled a protest to the

¹⁵Ibid.

Industrial in the long run. However, it is still
voluntary.

The current situation of trade union was described

in the following information as follows:

It is a fact that the Government has been able
to raise the standard of living of its people
without having to resort to the use of force.
The primary reason is the economic policy
which has been followed. The Government has
its leaders are members of Parliament. It is
a fact that the Government has been able to
improve the standard of living of its people
without having to resort to the use of force.

There have been no general industrial strikes in

Australia since the end of the Second World War. A Committee

was set up to study the situation and to make recommendations.

It is a fact that the Government has been able to

improve the standard of living of its people without

having to resort to the use of force.

The Australian Government is a free enterprise system and it

is a fact that the Government has been able to

improve the standard of living of its people without

having to resort to the use of force.

It is a fact that the Government has been able to

improve the standard of living of its people without

having to resort to the use of force.

It is a fact that the Government has been able to

Yugoslav Government protesting sentences imposed on former leading trade unionists.¹⁶

Later that year, the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions published a report entitled "International Trade Unions and Economic Cooperation" written by Heinz Kienzl, Chairman of its Economic Department. The participation of Austria in the European Free Trade Association was strongly endorsed. In the same report, certain concessions were advocated as vital--among them a recommendation for a three year moratorium on tariff reductions so as to assist Austria in maintaining full employment during the initial period. Three factors were cited which were considered peculiar to her position: the retarding effect of ten years of Allied occupation on reconstruction, the unfavorable geographical position as regards maritime commerce, and the economic problems caused by Soviet reparations.¹⁷ In the words of Franz Olah:

We have more opportunities in the field of trade policy as members of EFTA, than we would have in a direct association with the EEC. It is undoubtedly a great advantage for us that our hands are not tied in negotiations and the conclusions of commercial treaties with third states. This is of great importance for Austria in view of her special situation. EFTA membership allows us to

¹⁶Austrian Information (February 22, 1958), 2.

¹⁷Ibid. (October 25, 1958), 5.

European Government: protesting sentences imposed on Germany
 (London, 1945).¹⁶

Later that year, the American Federation of Labor

Union published a report entitled "International Trade

Unions and Economic Cooperation" edited by Helen Stewart.

Chairman of the Economic Committee. The participation of

Austria in the European Free Trade Association was strongly

opposed. In the same report, certain conclusions were

advocated as vital—many felt a recommendation for a three

year moratorium on tariff reductions so as to assist Austria

in maintaining full employment during the initial period.

These reports were also much more considered positive to

the position. The following steps in the years of Allied

occupation or reconstruction, the economic progress

position in regard to the economic situation, and the economic

position in regard to the economic situation.¹⁷ In the words of

Frank O'Neil:

The first major responsibility in the field of trade
 policy is to ensure that the policy is not only
 a direct contribution to the welfare of the people,
 but also a great advantage for the people of the world.
 not just in the immediate and the long-term of
 commercial relations with the world. This is
 a great advantage for the world in the field of
 special attention. The world is a place to be

¹⁶ London, 1945, (February 25, 1945), 5.

¹⁷ London, 1945, (February 25, 1945), 2.

determine our foreign trade relations with countries to the East and also with any other state in the world. Thus, we may open up for the Austrian economy new markets I am convinced that the strength of trade unions will have, through a sincere and successful cooperation among EFTA countries, a preponderant influence on a policy of full employment and on the efforts of labor to obtain its due rewards.¹⁸

Industrial Chambers

These Chambers are semi-governmental bodies with considerable influence. The Chamber of Labor is made up of delegates elected by industrial workers and is mainly concerned with formulating labor and social legislation. Any proposed bill that might conceivably affect labor must be submitted to this body for its comment and assent. Wage and salary earners have a small percentage of their earnings deducted automatically for the support of this agency.

The Federal Chamber of Trade and Commerce represents industrial interests in a similar capacity, in that any legislation must inevitably be submitted for negotiation and compromise, if necessary. All Austrian enterprises are obligated by law to be members.

The Federal Chamber of Trade and Commerce is divided into sections dealing with commerce; industry; trade, finance, credit, and insurance; communications; and tourist trade. The commerce section is subdivided

¹⁸Franz Olah, "Cause for Satisfaction," EFTA Bulletin (December, 1960), 6.

into federal guilds and trade into federal corporations. The remaining sections are subdivided into professional associations. There is also a Chamber of Trade and Commerce in each Federal Province, subdivided as above.¹⁹

The Chamber has offices in sixty-six countries, as well as a few honorary agencies.

The League of Austrian Manufacturers

Founded in the fall of 1946, the League is composed of more than three thousand manufacturing and industrial enterprises. This is a continuation of a tradition established under the Monarchy and carried over in the First Republic of having a central organization to represent manufacturers. Membership in the League is voluntary. It is composed of the General Management, departments dealing with trade, industry, finance, social relations, communications; and sections devoted to the Press and international organizations.²⁰ This organization seldom presents public resolutions to influence the foreign policy of Austria.

Roman Catholic Church

Although Austria is predominantly a Catholic state, there is no direct connection between State and Church. The People's Party is mainly Catholic, while some 30 per cent of

¹⁹Austria, Facts and Figures, p. 103.

²⁰Ibid., p. 104.

into Federal mills and found that Federal mills
 from. The remaining sections are devoted to
 professional institutions. There is also a chapter
 of Trade and Commerce in each Federal Government, and
 Division of Labor.

The present day picture is a picture of a
 two necessary agencies.

The History of American Government

Founded in the fall of 1894, the League of Nations
 of more than three hundred members and members
 countries. This is a continuation of a tradition of
 issues which the League has carried over to the present
 Republic of having a direct responsibility to represent man-
 kind. Membership in the League is voluntary. It is
 composed of the General Assembly, Executive Council, and
 Secretariat, and is divided into four sections: political,
 economic, social, and administrative. The League
 and sections devoted to the League and international affairs.
 10. This organization is also known as the League of
 Nations to represent the League of Nations.

League of Nations

League of Nations is a voluntary organization,
 there is no direct connection between the League and the
 League of Nations. The League of Nations is a voluntary organization,
 there is no direct connection between the League and the

the membership of the Socialist Party are practicing Catholics.²¹ The pressure from the Church is of potential influence but is currently only indirectly felt through its lay members playing an active role in public life.

Bureaucracy

A large percentage of public officials owe their employment directly to the dominant political parties. As early as November 1947, the Coalition itself was formed in proportion to party strength in Parliament. This procedure, known as "proporz" or the distribution of public offices according to the proportionate strength of the parties in Parliament, is found at every level of the bureaucracy.²²

The extent of proporz was dramatized last year when the Socialist Party acted independently from its partner in the Hapsburg question. This matter produced the first open split in the Coalition, although no drastic changes resulted. Crown Prince Otto, pretender to the Austrian throne, was a

²¹E. V. Kuehnett-Leddin, "Change of Command in Austria," National Review (April 8, 1961), 214.

²²Richard Hiscocks, an observer of postwar Austria, writes in The Rebirth of Austria, that proporz has been transferred to the economic area. In the nationalized industries, state and city banks, in radio and public utilities, even in all major private enterprise and cultural fields, the division is nearly equal. To get a job, one must first show his party affiliation.

the membership of the Socialist Party and associated bodies.¹² The pressure from the Church is on substantial influence but is currently only indirectly felt through the lay members playing an active role in public life.

Notes

1. A large percentage of public officials see their employment directly or indirectly as the dominant political parties. As early as November 1947, the Coalition Party was accused in proportion to party strength in Parliament. This proportion was as "proportional" or the distribution of public offices according to the proportionate strength of the parties in Parliament, as a result of every level of the hierarchy.¹³ The extent of party control was described last year, when the Socialist Party voted overwhelmingly for the return to the national government. This action produced the first open split in the Coalition, although no formal changes resulted. From 1947-1950, according to the Coalition Party, was a

¹² National Party, *Report of the National Party to the House of Commons on 1951-1952*, 1951.

¹³ National Party, *Report of the National Party to the House of Commons on 1951-1952*, 1951. The National Party has been described as the dominant force in the nationalized industries, and city banks, in public and public utility, and in all other major industries and cultural fields. The National Party is currently in the process of being reformed, and the party is being reformed.

boy when the Hapsburg Monarchy was overthrown, in the aftermath of the First World War. The House of Hapsburg had ruled continuously in Austria since 1282. The new government exiled the royal family and the Hapsburg Law was enacted which banned their return until they renounced all claims to the country and formally accepted the constitution.

Emperor Karl died without changing his position. Empress Zita set up a small court in Spain and still is unwilling to accept the restrictions demanded. Otto was educated at Belgium's Louvain University and married Germany's Princess Regina of Saxe-Neiningen in 1951.²³ Although Otto has little sympathy for socialism, he did agree three years ago to the provisions of the Hapsburg Law and sought to enter Austria. The Government refused his request because of intensive Socialist opposition. The Administrative Court upheld his declaration over the objections of the Government. The membership of the People's Party was willing to abide by this decision, but the Socialists were not so inclined. The latter took their case to Parliament and had new legislation enacted which continued Otto's exile. Because of his willingness to compromise, former Chancellor Gorbach received much criticism from within his own party

²³"Return of Otto," Time (June 14, 1963), 34.

[illegible]

and ultimately resigned. Although both sides had an excuse to break the coalition agreement, neither partner did.

In conclusion, there are no large groups in Austria organized specifically to influence foreign policy. This excludes the Institute for Economic Research, whose concern is mainly research and which was mentioned later in the study. Generally, interest groups, with the notable exception of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions, do not publicly present arguments designed to influence the foreign policy process. Many organized groups may be consulted off the record, but this is a part of the decision-making process about which exists little accurate information.

IV. THE ROLE OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICAL PATTERNS

Political Movements

The internal development of the state after the Second World War has been characterized by a stability which is unique in postwar Europe. There has been a pattern of six peaceful national elections. This is in marked contrast to the stormy heritage of the First Republic and constitutes significant progress toward making parliamentary democracy work. One important change was cited by Dr. Renner: "The Austrian parties have developed from regional into state

and ultimately resigned. Although this also led to some
to make the political movement, which began in 1911.
In conclusion, there are no facts which in Russia
organized specifically to influence foreign policy. This
includes the Institute for Economic Research, whose research
is mainly research and which was mentioned later in the
study. Generally, however, groups, with the notable excep-
tion of the Russian Revolution of 1917, failed to get
anybody's attention or to influence the foreign
policy process. Many organized groups may be mentioned at
the time, but this is a part of the Russian history.
process from which other little known facts emerge.

IV. THE RISE OF POLITICAL PARTIES

AND POLITICAL PARTIES

Political Movements

The historical development of the state also has
been greatly influenced by a variety of
its history in political groups. There has been a number of
and successful political movements. This is in general contrast
to the early history of the first republic and communism
significantly because of the early history of communism.
The Russian Revolution was led by the Bolsheviks. The
Russian Revolution was followed by the Russian Civil War.

parties."²⁴ Ernest H. Buschbeck, in Austria, reviewed the manner by which the political parties acquired dominant roles in the country:

As on the occasion of the foundation of the Austrian Republic in 1918, so on its re-emergence in 1945, the parties did not grow naturally from the soil of existing parliamentary institutions. On the contrary, they preceded the establishment of constitutional bodies and it was they, as self-appointed spokesmen of the public will, who created the institutional framework of the state. This accounts for the tremendous weight and importance, and the almost statutory position, which the parties enjoy.²⁵

Herbert P. Secher distinguishes the major political movements within the Austrian society:

It is possible to identify three major political movements in Austria that have perpetuated themselves through over a half century and which have survived, in effect, three major changes in regime: Political Catholicism, Democratic Socialism and German Nationalism represented, respectively, in the First Republic by the Christian Socials, the Social Democrats and the Pan Germans; and during the Second Republic by the Austrian People's Party, the Socialist Party and the so-called "Independents." A successful reconciliation of the demands issuing from these groups - peasants, industrial workers, organized Catholic laity and former National Socialists - have been, in fact, the major objective to which the Austrian coalition policies have addressed themselves since the inception of the Second Republic.²⁶

²⁴James K. Pollock, Change and Crisis in European Governments (New York: Rinehart and Company, Inc., 1947), p. 79.

²⁵Ernest H. Buschbeck, Austria (London: Oxford University Press, 1949), p. 236.

²⁶Herbert P. Secher, "Austria's Survival," Contemporary Political Ideologies, ed. Joseph S. Roucek (Paterson, New Jersey: Littlefield, Adams and Company, 1961), p. 347.

In 1945, the Allies only permitted candidates from the People's Party, the Socialist Party, and the Communist Party to participate. From among the ten parties that entered the 1949 elections emerged the most important splinter party to date--the "Verband der Unabhaengigen"--Association of Independents. In succeeding elections, only these four parties have been able to elect delegates to Parliament. Campaigns have been marked with restraint in attacking foreign policy, since the Coalition partners are jointly responsible for existing programs and policies. Further, the opposition has been badly split and ineffective.

Although on the surface it appears that a multi-party system exists in Austria, in reality only two parties represent the majority of the electorate. The People's and Socialist Parties are both mass parties and regularly receive between them more than four-fifths of the total number of votes cast. The two parties received over 85 per cent of the popular vote in 1962. Since over 90 per cent of eligible voters regularly participate in the national elections, this indicates a consensus which is consistently in agreement with the Coalition.²⁷

²⁷ For a different view, see Gordon Shepherd, The Austrian Odyssey (London: Macmillan and Company, Ltd., 1957), pp. 185-186. He contends that the rule of the people consists of being able to turn a government out, as well as put it in; and short of voting for Communist or Pan-German minorities, the people have little choice.

In 1967, the Alliance only permitted candidates from
 the People's Party, the Socialist Party, and the Communist
 Party to participate. From 1968 the two parties had
 entered the 1968 election contest and were important
 political party to date--the "Front National" and
 Association of Frenchmen. In subsequent elections, only
 these four parties have been able to elect delegates to
 Parliament. Candidates have been named with reference to
 attacking foreign policy, while the Coalition groups are
 jointly responsible for economic programs and policies.
 Further, the opposition has been jointly split and ineffective.
 Although on the whole it appears that a unified
 party system exists in France, in reality only the parties
 represent the majority of the electorate. The People's
 and Socialist parties and both main parties are regularly
 elected between 1968 and 1971--1974 of the total
 number of votes cast. The two parties received over 50 per
 cent of the popular vote in 1967. About 60 per cent of
 eligible voters regularly participate in the national elec-
 tions, this indicates a consensus which is consistently in
 agreement with the Coalition.¹⁷

¹⁷ For a discussion of the French political system, see
 Jacques Godefridi, "The French Political System," in
 1971, pp. 1-11. He observes that the role of the people
 consists of being able to have a government and, as well as
 that it is not enough to vote for Communist or Socialist
 candidates; the people must have choice.

Apart from a brief period following the Soviet liberation of Vienna, these two parties have controlled the political arena and shared public offices. The Communist Party, which has never secured more than 5 per cent of the popular vote, left the Coalition in November 1947, when the lone Communist Minister Altmann resigned. Thus with widespread public support, the parties have followed a moderate course in foreign affairs. In avoiding support for extreme parties, Anton Wildgans believes that:

History has taught Austrians service to an idea, and he had in mind the supranational and universal idea. Both main political parties serve great ideas and advocate a mediatory and conciliatory role in international relations.²⁸

The major parties are formed along traditional European lines, differing in temperament and views on the nature of the state and society. Richard Hiscocks points out that:

This fundamental contrast in Weltanschauung or philosophy of life, has been one of the main reasons for stability in party loyalties; people are less likely to change allegiances if religious convictions and deep-rooted social attitudes are involved.²⁹

The contrast increases the dominance and rigidity of the party organization in the political structure. Voting is carried out according to a system of proportional

²⁸Hiscocks, op. cit., p. 233.

²⁹Ibid., p. 49.

representation and the closed party list, the whole state being divided into no more than twenty-five electoral districts. The voter does not select individuals, but rather votes for a list of candidates selected by the leaders of the party of his preference.

Since there is little, if any, personal contact between a member of Parliament and his constituents, the legislator feels less a representative of the people than a party official. The party maintains strict discipline and determines his vote and actions. As an individual, he is not influential outside of the club.³⁰ This explains why party members in Parliament pledge total support docilely to party policies, and never vote with the opposition.

The two parties have enforced a Coalition agreement which is the heart of the joint policy-making arrangement. Herbert Secher makes this observation of the system:

Under the stress of the post World War II occupation period these parties were able to develop a contractual system of joint policy-making under which no major piece of legislation may be introduced, no major administrative decision or appointments made by one coalition partner without the consent of the other. Neither majority nor minority are any longer very meaningful terms as used in this Austrian system.³¹

Any infraction of this working agreement is sufficient cause

³⁰Ibid., p. 49.

³¹Secher, op. cit., pp. 345-346.

for the fall of the government. This results in a predetermined result every time members of Parliament vote.

The question arises whether any democracy can stand a total lack of visible strife, honest contradiction and competition. Compromise, as a habit, means loss of vitality; and, in the long run, no political party can survive without the stimulus of competition.³² While there has been a consistent foreign policy based on certain shared values such as insuring neutrality, many leaders in both parties feel that the Coalition has outlived its usefulness. There is pressure in the People's Party for a harder line on the Right which is matched by similar pressure by the Left wing of the Socialist Party.³³

As a permanent arrangement, the coalition system contains serious disadvantages. A great strain is placed on political sincerity when party membership is known to be the key to office. Political opinions come to be main qualifications for appointments in which technical knowledge and experience should count the most. Above all, the party aspect of political life is continuously emphasized.³⁴ This can become a real threat to displace loyalty to the state.

³²Hiscocks, op. cit., p. 67.

³³"Centrifugal," Economist (March 30, 1963), 1217.

³⁴Hiscocks, op. cit., p. 52.

for the sake of the government. This results in a pro-
 stance which many of the members of Parliament voice.

The question arises whether any democracy can stand a
 fatal lack of public spirit, hence conviction and con-
 sideration. Conviction, as a habit, means loss of vitality;

and, in the long run, no political party can survive without
 the stimulus of conviction.¹¹ While there has been a con-

siderable foreign policy based on certain fixed values upon
 an increasing activity, many nations in both parties feel
 that the Coalition has destroyed its vigour. There is
 pressure in the country every day for a harder line on the

right which is entered by public opinion by the left wing
 of the political party.¹²

In a permanent emergency, the Coalition system con-
 sists of serious disadvantages. A great strain is placed on

political activity when party members are asked to be the
 key to others. Political activity comes to be a quality-

action for the maintenance of which technical knowledge and
 experience would count the most. Thus all the party

aspects of political life is continuously agitated.¹³ This
 can become a real threat to discipline in the state.

¹¹ Winston, pp. 210, 211, 212.

¹² Churchill, *Speeches*, 1951, 1952, 1953.

¹³ Winston, pp. 210, 211, 212.

Another problem is the stifling of leadership and adoption of mediocre policies acceptable to both parties. This is resulting in the gradual destruction of the sound principle of personal responsibility.

There are four national political parties. These are the People's, Socialist, Liberal, and the Austrian Communist Party, in order of their importance. As previously described, only the first two exercise dominant roles in the foreign policy process.

People's Party

This party was established in 1945 as the successor to the moderate right Christian Social Party. While the party has consistently polled the greatest popular vote and held a slim majority in the Nationalrat since 1945, it has been unable to elect a President. In the 1962 political campaign, former Chancellors Gorbach and Figl, either of whom might have successfully challenged incumbent President Schaerf, were unwilling to accept the nomination. This resulted in a major defeat for the late Julius Raab, who received only 40 per cent of the popular vote.

The party represents conservative elements in the nation and is composed of the strong middle class. Organized into three federations: farmers, businessmen, and industrial workers, it is controlled by the first two. The

Another problem in the activity of leadership and members of moderate political movements is their position. This is resulting in the gradual weakening of the system of political responsibility.

There are four national political parties, these are the People's, Socialist, Liberal, and the National Conservative Party, in order of their importance. At present, however, only the first two parties maintain roles in the design policy process.

People's Party

This party was established in 1943 as the successor to the moderate right Christian Social Party. While the party has consistently pulled the greatest popular vote and held a slim majority in the Reichstag since 1949, it has been unable to elect a President. In the 1951 political campaign, former Chancellor Adenauer and his party, which at that time had successfully elected German President, were unwilling to accept the nomination. This resulted in a major defeat for the party which had, who received only 10 per cent of the popular vote.

The party represents conservative elements in the nation and is composed of the strong middle class. Organized into three federations: farmers, businessmen, and industrial workers, it is controlled by the first two. The

membership is largely Catholic, although the party is officially non-denominational. It emphasizes patriotism, advocates free enterprise, and is a resolved opponent of Communism. The party desires to promote the creation of new private property and favors savings activities, especially in the form of public loans and bonds along with large-scale investments to keep the economy moving. The creation of a larger economic area in Europe is advocated, since this will offer small enterprises new possibilities of development.³² Finally, it favors expansion of international trade with some protection of domestic industries.

The current leaders are Federal Chancellor Joseph Klaus and Party Secretary General Hermann Withalm. At the Party Convention on September 20, 1963, Dr. Klaus was elected party leader which represented the culmination of efforts of a reform group that had challenged Dr. Gorbach's policy of accommodation with the Socialists. Dr. Klaus had resigned earlier as Finance Minister to demonstrate his dissatisfaction with the Coalition's easy fiscal policies. Although content to wait until the scheduled national elections, Dr. Klaus desires a greater share in the Government to reflect the majority of his party in Parliament.

³²Austrian Information (April 25, 1959), 2.

...is largely Catholic, although the party is not
 strictly non-sectarian. It is a political party, and
 not a religious one, and is a political party of
 Democrats. The party desires to promote the division of new
 private property and more active activities, especially
 in the form of public loans and bonds about this party.
 These intentions to keep the country moving. The creation
 of a large economic area in Europe is necessary, and this
 will create social order and peace and stability of develop-
 ment. Finally, it is a party of international peace
 with some protection of domestic industries.

The current leaders are Federal Governmental leaders
 and party members, General William Mitchell, at the
 party convention on September 10, 1933, Dr. Nixon was
 elected party leader which represented the continuation of
 efforts to a better group that had realized Dr. Nixon's
 policy of reconstruction with the Socialists. Dr. Nixon had
 resigned earlier as Finance Minister to concentrate his dis-
 satisfaction with the existing party financial policies.
 Although, content to wait until the national election
 comes, Dr. Nixon desires a greater share in the government
 to reflect the majority of his party in parliament.

¹¹ Continuation of the party (April 25, 1933), p. 2.

Socialist Party

The Socialist Party, founded in 1889, was previously known as the Social Democratic Party. Austrian socialism has two roots: identification with the reformist tradition of the German Social Democratic Party and a radical philosophy based upon a literal translation of Marx's concepts. Herbert Secher points out that:

In the post-World War I era, the Austrian Social Democracy had often been regarded as the theoretical as well as political link between Western Socialism and Soviet Communism. At that time, having foresworn all participation in the national government by retiring into "permanent opposition," the party, through the capture of the city government of Vienna, could there engage in the most extensive and beneficial practices of peaceful economic and social changes . . . while pursuing nationally an orthodox Marxist-revolutionary line.³³

Robert T. Bower, in Communications and Public Opinion in Austria, agrees with this analysis:

These men [Socialists] worked and argued for universal suffrage, adult education, and a comprehensive health program, rather than planning for a revolution.³⁴

When the party was reconstituted in 1945, after eleven years of persecution, its basic ideology had changed. Herbert Secher states:

³³Secher, op. cit., p. 355. For the prevailing Austrian conception of Marxism, see Gulick, op. cit., pp. 436-439, 1363-1400.

³⁴Robert T. Bower, Communications and Public Opinion in Austria, prepared by the Bureau of Social Science Research, The American University (Washington: The American University, 1954), p. 63.

Socialist Party

The Socialist Party, founded in 1889, was previously known as the Social Democratic Party. American socialists have been identified with the reformist tradition of the German Social Democratic Party and a radical philosophy based upon a liberal interpretation of Marx's concepts. Herbert Rodney Sraffa and others

In the post-war period, the American Socialist Movement had often been regarded as the American equivalent of the political left in Western Europe. It was also known as the American Socialist Party. It was founded in the national government by calling for "permanent opposition," the party, through the agency of the city government of Vienna, could have been as the most effective and influential political organization of American socialism and social change. . . . which included a radical and revolutionary line.

Herbert Rodney Sraffa and others

Herbert Rodney Sraffa and others

There was (Socialist) workers and against the capitalist class, while workers, and a communist's party program, which was planning for a revolution.

When the party was reconstituted in 1945, after

eleven years of persecution, the party had changed.

Herbert Rodney Sraffa

Herbert Rodney Sraffa, pp. 115, 116. For the prevailing American conception of Marxism, see Sraffa, pp. 115-116, 117-118.

Herbert Rodney Sraffa and others
in Herbert Rodney Sraffa and others
section, The American University (Washington: The American University, 1951), p. 115.

The leading personnel of the party was composed of men who had remained largely untainted by contact with the former discredited radicals. To be sure, the link with Austro-Marxism was acknowledged, but more from a sense of historical courtesy than from a real desire to continue in this ideological direction.³⁵

The Socialist Party advocates the free development of the individual which requires the establishment of a mixed national economy, shared between public and private interests. Socialists intend to reach this objective peacefully through economic planning and state control of essential industries. There is the desire to integrate key enterprises into a semi-public economic system and subordinate the influence of management in the economic and administrative sectors for the common good. A wide range of freedom will provide the scope necessary for the initiative of private enterprise and for competition since the Socialists intend to protect private property earned by work in the agricultural and small business branches.³⁶

Socialists believe in independence and neutrality vis-à-vis all military alliances; active cooperation in international organizations such as the United Nations; recognition of the contractual rights of the former Austrian population in the South Tyrol, and the implementation of

³⁵ Secher, op. cit., p. 357.

³⁶ Austrian Information (April 25, 1959), 1.

The following personnel at the party was considered as
one who had remained largely isolated by contact
with the former isolated individuals. It is noted
that this individual was acknowledged, but
was from a group of historical workers that
a well known to contact in this ideological group.

The Socialist Party advocates the free development of the individual within the framework of a class national economy, based on the principle of the free will of the individual. It is a class party, and its program is to achieve the free development of the individual within the framework of a class national economy, based on the principle of the free will of the individual. It is a class party, and its program is to achieve the free development of the individual within the framework of a class national economy, based on the principle of the free will of the individual.

Technical Editor: Dr. Robert J. M. Jones

population in the South Tyrol, and the implementation of
provisions of the contractual rights of the former Austrian
international organizations such as the United Nations;
to give all military assistance; active cooperation in

these rights in the spirit of true European understanding.³⁷ Further, the party opposes Communism and plays down Marxism. While the two parties differ considerably on economic policy, both are in basic agreement with regard to continuing Austria's foreign policy along present lines.

The Socialist Party has the support of urban-organized labor and the lower middle class. Its hold on the trade unions has prevented the growth of Communism. It has in every postwar election received the second largest popular vote and elected both Presidents. The leadership consists of Vice Chancellor and Party Chairman Bruno Pitterman, Transportation Minister and Party Secretary Otto Probst, and Party Secretary Alois Piperger.

Liberal Party

The Liberal or Freedom Party is of some significance by controlling eight seats in the Nationalrat, which is the minimum number required to introduce legislation. It was organized in 1956 as the successor to the League of Independents which had been dissolved that April. The party is structured along lines similar to the former German National Socialist Party. Highly critical of the Government, the Liberal Party has been hampered by pursuing a program of

³⁷ Ibid., p. 3.

These things in the light of facts become interesting. Further, the party opposed Communism and also the Russian. While the two parties differ occasionally on economic policy, both are in basic agreement with regard to maintaining America's foreign policy along present lines. The Socialist Party has the support of union-organized labor and the Jewish radical press. Its hold on the masses has weakened the power of Communism. It has in every position elected received the second largest popular vote and elected both presidents. The leadership consists of Vice Chancellor and Betty Gailman (Mrs. Gailman), Frankenstein, Walter and Betty Gailman (Mrs. Gailman), and Betty Gailman (Mrs. Gailman).

Liberal Party

The Liberal or Freedom Party is of some significance by controlling about seven in the Senate, which is the highest number needed to introduce legislation. It was organized in 1938 as the successor to the League of Independent Women and Men dissolved that April. The party is structured along lines similar to the former German National Socialist Party, highly critical of the government. The Liberal Party has been hampered by pursuing a program of

opposition solely for its own merit. Finally, it receives more support in local than national elections, having been effectively isolated amid the overwhelming trend favoring moderate domestic and foreign policies.

Austrian Communist Party

The Communist Party is the lone major supranational organization in the country. There has been widespread reluctance by the people to embrace such movements since the 1934 civil war. The Party has never been successful since its establishment in 1918. Forced underground by the Dollfuss Ban of May 1933, its Party leaders fled to the Soviet Union when the Germans entered in 1938.³⁸ Conspicuous among Western European Communist parties because of its meager support in early postwar elections, it has continued to be unsuccessful in the last two general elections. Many political experts thought that the Communists would be able to elect a few delegates in 1959, but memory of the Hungarian Revolt helped to hand them a total defeat. In 1962, the Communists received less than 3 per cent of the popular vote and most of this was collected in industrial centers.

The government has shown concern over Communist activities and has been effective in checking its potential threat to domestic order. As mentioned earlier, the

³⁸Shepherd, op. cit., p. 149.

opposition solely for its own sake. Finally, it was not
 more support in local than national elections, though some
 effectively insisted with the overwhelming trend favoring
 moderate domestic and foreign policies.

Foreign Policy

The Communist Party in the 1930s was organized

organization in the country. There was no

reference by the people to include such members since the

1934 civil war. The party has never been

its establishment in 1930. It was

from 1930 to 1931, its party leaders first to the United

States when the German entered in 1930.¹² Communist

Western European Communist parties

support in only a few countries. It was

established in the last few years.

and support through the Communist

about a few delegates in 1930, not

Revolution to help from a

Communist revolution from 1930 to the

and part of this was collected in

The government has shown

division and has been effective in

threat to domestic order. As

¹² Communist, 22-23, 148.

government expelled from the country in 1956 the Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions. Austrian authorities clearly recognized that the operations of this front agency endangered diplomatic relations with the West, particularly the United States.

Austrian Communists advocate the creation of a "People's Democracy," without defining that goal. Besides opposing most governmental action, Communists campaign for further nationalization of industry, land reforms, and broader social welfare. The Party has opposed military preparedness, attacks the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and seeks complete political, economic and ideology neutrality in the Cold War struggle.³⁹ In the ideological split between the Soviet Union and Communist China, it actively supports the former.

The leaders include Party Chairman Koplenig, F. Honner and F. Fuernberg; the latter two having entered the country from Yugoslavia, where they fought in the Second World War. It was concluded that, while small, the Communist Party has experienced leadership and the support of the Soviet Government. Although the Communists have insignificant influence on governmental policy formulation, care must

³⁹Walter H. Mallory, Political Handbook and Atlas of the World (New York: Harper and Row Company, 1963), p. 13.

government expelled from the country in 1955 the Communist-
controlled Soviet Embassy in Trade Union, Australia
authorities clearly indicated that the operations of this
front group represented diplomatic relations with the West,
particularly the United States.

Australian Communist advocates the creation of a
"People's Democracy," without defining that goal, besides
opposing any governmental action, Communist campaign for
further nationalization of industry, land reform, and
broader social welfare. The party has opposed military par-
ticipation, attended the North Atlantic Treaty Organization,
and voted various political, economic and identity con-
sistently in the Cold War struggle.¹⁰ In the ideological
split between the Soviet Union and Communist China, it
actively supports the former.

The London-based Party Central Executive,
Homer and P. Rosenberg; the latter two having joined the
Party from Yugoslavia, have their focus in the Soviet
Union. It is concluded that, while small, the Com-
munist Party has unquestioned leadership and the support of the
Soviet government. Although the Communists have histori-
cally influenced an governmental policy formation, they must

¹⁰ Walter D. Dillist, Political Movements and Policy of
The East (New York: Harper and Row Company, 1957), p. 17.

be exercised in appraising their continuing threat to the state.

Splinter Parties

In addition, there are various splinter parties, which have succeeded in capturing less than 1 per cent of the vote combined in any general election. The newest group is the European Federalist Party which was formed shortly before the 1962 elections. The party was unable to elect any delegates and has no power in government. The major characteristics of splinter parties are their local character, narrow outlook, and lack of organization. The following six parties have yet to elect their first delegate to the Nationalrat: the Ergocratic Party, Free Workers' Movement of Austria, the Austrian Middle Class Party, Austrian Patriotic Union, Parliamentary Representation of those Barred from Voting, of Non-Voters and Invalid Votes, and the Party of Reason.

Elites

Elite factions which influence the foreign policy process are found in several distinct occupational fields. The principal government officials including those in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs constitutes the first group, the role of which will be discussed in Chapter VII. A second group consists of an upper level of intellectuals.

Another faction is composed of high caliber economists, working in a small semi-official institution--the Institution for Economic Research. This autonomous agency is sponsored by many organizations, including unions, political parties, and the government.

The staff, headed by Professor Franz Nemschak, consists of twenty economists who deal with specialized matters of common concern to many branches of the government. Monthly reports are issued which cause frank debates within élite circles. All foreign economic questions are first analyzed by the Institution, from which emerges recommendations for appropriate action by the government. Concerning the pending application for association with the European Economic Community, Professor Nemschak has stated:

Unless association is reached, Austria will be forced into more bilateral trade with the Communist bloc, increased government planning, low productivity, and eventual loss of political freedom and independence.⁴⁰

The leaders of the People's Party have accepted this conclusion wholeheartedly, but many Socialists have serious reservations even though supporting the Coalition's request for negotiations with the European Economic Community.

The intellectuals may be conveniently classified as belonging to one of three political societies, which are

⁴⁰Henry Hazlitt, "One World or Many?," Newsweek (October 7, 1963), 95.

Another function is composed of high school students working in a small semi-divisional institution--the Institute for Economic Research. This autonomous agency is sponsored by many organizations, including unions, political parties, and the government.

The staff, headed by Professor Franz Neumark, consists of twenty specialists who deal with specialized matters of common concern to many sections of the government. Monthly reports are issued which serve as a basis for discussion and action. All foreign economic questions are first analyzed by the institution, from which various recommendations for government action by the government. Consistent with the government's policy on international relations, the institution has established close relations with the Economic Commission for Europe, the United Nations and other international organizations.

For negotiations with the European Economic Community, the Government has already indicated its willingness to discuss the possibility of a new bilateral trade agreement with the Community. It is also possible that Austria will be forced to make a decision on the possibility of a new bilateral trade agreement with the Community.

centered around a political publication. In general terms, these debating groups have been organized for over a decade, but only within the last two years have they been able to influence seriously the highest public officials. They are in constant contact with all levels of the bureaucracy. Finally, most solicit contributors from other political factions to participate in open debate.

The Socialist faction is concentrated around Die Zukunft, the ideological monthly of the Socialist Party. Open discussions are permitted to help reach decisions. Intellectuals, both inside and outside of the framework of party machinery, are invited to participate. Once an issue has been handled, it is published in the party press and no official dissent is tolerated.

The second group centers around Furche, the ideological weekly of the People's Party. This faction represents Left Catholicism in the party. Matters of fundamental doctrine are debated within this group, which includes the most respected party intellectuals.

The final group may be placed between the preceding two, and is composed of right-wing Socialist sympathizers. They support the monthly publication of Forum. Among its principal contributors is Guenther Menning, author of several books on politics and of a master plan for future Socialist development.

composed almost a political organization. In general terms, these debating groups have been organized for some time, but only within the last two years have they been able to influence seriously the Japanese public officials. They are in constant contact with all levels of the bureaucracy. Finally, these social organizations have been political in their aims to participate in open debate.

The political factor is emphasized around the University, the ideological activity of the political party. Great attention was paid to the party's activities. Intellectuals, both inside and outside of the government, are very active, and active in politics. There are many new men active, as is indicated in the party press and in official circles in politics.

The second group consists around Japan, the Japanese, the activity of the party's party. This factor is somewhat less active in the party. Factors of international law have been active within the party, which includes the new political party intellectuals.

The third group may be found between the preceding two, and is composed of right-wing socialist organizations. They support the political activities of Japan. Among the principal organizations is the Japan League, which is several years in existence and of a rather high for Japan socialist organization.

These diverse groups have prepared and educated a whole generation of political writers within the Coalition who have large followings. The debates on ideology have created a real stir this year, since the intellectuals have sensed the opportunity to expand their influence. It is important to note that these groups have had an overall conciliatory effect upon the Coalition by resolving internal political differences.

Mass Communications

With a low illiteracy rate, common language, and modern press and communications facilities, the nation is well informed about foreign affairs, but unable to influence foreign policy directly because few issues are brought before the voters for their action. The most basic point to note about Austria's mass media is their national character. Strictly local and provincial newspapers are minor in relation to the media centered in Vienna. The Austrian audience is essentially national for newspapers, magazines, radio and television. Opinion on foreign policy is formed nationally and not regionally.

The government controls all radio and television broadcasting. With this monopoly, the government is able to manage the news in a way that avoids outright conflict between the major political factions. On alternating week

Those living groups have prepared and conducted a whole generation of political writers within the coalition who have large followings. The debates on ideology have created a real split, and since the intellectuals have secured the opportunity to express their influence, it is important to note that these groups have had an overall comparative effect upon the coalition by creating internal political differences.

Mass Communications

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The government controls all radio and television broadcasting. With this monopoly, the government is able to manage the news in a way that avoids outside conflict between the major political factions. An interesting note

ends, the Chancellor and Vice Chancellor appear separately on radio to describe briefly the political action of each. There is little commentary on foreign policy outside of these prepared presentations.

A few general impressions about the contents of newspapers and magazines are in order. The contest for the attention of the reading public is intense with thirty-five daily newspapers being published six days a week. The dailies do not publish on Mondays, and there are six so-called "Monday papers" published to fill the void. These are similar to community papers serving local areas in the United States.

Impartiality in Austrian radio and television contrasts sharply with partisan attachments on the part of the press. The majority of newspapers are either directly controlled party organs, or are allied in some way with one of the parties.⁴¹ It is a common practice of the Communist press, as well as other party-affiliated newspapers, to handle news almost like editorials. On the other hand,

⁴¹The people normally read newspapers supported by the party of their choice. For details, see Bower, op. cit., pp. 69-75. The report concludes that dailies are read by more men, and weeklies by women; dailies have a predominantly urban, weeklies a rural, readership; and those with lower incomes prefer local sections of the dailies, and the weekly sheets. In general, business circles prefer the non-party press, workers the Socialists papers, and farmers the People's press.

There is little consistency in foreign policy attitudes on topics as diverse as the political system of West Germany, the Chancellor and Vice Chancellor appear separately

are similar to community centers serving local areas in the
called "Sunday papers" mentioned to fill the void. These
delivered as not regular on Mondays, and there are also
daily newspapers being provided all days a week. The
attention of the reading public is focused on the extensive
papers are organized and is active. The demand for the
- A few general inquiries about the existence of some

...the majority of newspapers are almost entirely controlled by the Government. The majority of newspapers are almost entirely controlled by the Government. The majority of newspapers are almost entirely controlled by the Government.

1) The group is usually very numerous, composed of the party of three males, two females, and one or two young. The group is usually very numerous, composed of the party of three males, two females, and one or two young. The group is usually very numerous, composed of the party of three males, two females, and one or two young.

feature material does not appear in the daily newspapers to as great an extent as in the United States; it is considered more appropriate to weekly newspapers and magazines.⁴²

In conclusion, Austria's mass media are important elements in the foreign policy process, chiefly in providing the rapid means of transmitting knowledge about events among the various elements in the process. A large majority of Austrians can be rapidly exposed to the government's view as to the significance of foreign policy developments. Finally, the press supplements existing lines of intra-governmental communication, informing policy-makers in all branches of government of current policies. The nature of intra-governmental relations is discussed next.

⁴²For analyses centered around this point, see Dower, op. cit., p. 63.

more appropriate to weekly newspaper and magazine.¹²

governmental entities is somewhat weak. Government of course policies, the aspect of inter-communicative, following policy-areas in all programs of the press organizations existing lines of inter-communications. As the significance of foreign policy developments, treaty, Vietnam can be widely spread in the government's view as the nation's interest in the process of large majority of the rapid means of forwarding knowledge about events among elements in the foreign policy process, clearly in providing information Vietnam's mass media are important.

11 For analysis, consult this issue, the Journal, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2

CHAPTER VI

THE POLITICAL PROCESS--INTRA-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS

I. LEGISLATIVE-EXECUTIVE

Powerful Executive

There has been a reversal in the traditionally dependent legislative-executive relationship in Austria. The legislative branch has been relegated to a forum, while the executive branch has expanded its power and obtained the initiative in the policy-making process. Insignificant constitutional authority is available for Parliament to curb the actions of the Executive. Although the Chancellor and Cabinet are technically responsible to the Nationalrat, it has been shown earlier that this legislative power has been negated by the political pattern. On the other hand, the Chancellor has emerged as the dominant figure in the entire foreign policy process.

The authority of the executive branch is found in the Coalition Committee and Cabinet. The Chancellor serves as the head of the Cabinet and exercises broad powers, even though individual ministers have primary jurisdiction and responsibility for their respective ministries. Differences within this branch are settled in secret sessions. Whenever

CHAPTER VI

THE POLITICAL PROCESS--LEGISLATION

LEGISLATION

1. THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Executive Council

There has been a reversal in the traditional

dependent legislative-executive relationship in India.

The legislative branch has been relegated to a lesser, while the executive branch has expanded its power and control. The executive is the policy-making process, and legislative is the policy-making process.

Executive authority is available for Parliament to

the actions of the Executive. Although the Executive and

Cabinet are nominally responsible to the Parliament, it

has been demonstrated that this legislative power has been

negated by the political system. On the other hand, the

Executive has emerged as the dominant force in the entire

foreign policy process.

The authority of the executive branch is found in the

Executive Council and Cabinet. The Executive branch is

the head of the Cabinet and Executive Council, and

these individual ministers have primary jurisdiction and

responsibility for their respective ministries. Furthermore,

within this branch are located in special positions, members

compromise has been deemed impossible, the government has resigned; which means that the same people must once again negotiate with one another, with approximately the same strength held in Parliament.

Parliament's Indirect Role

Austrian postwar political innovations have had the effect of limiting the authority of Parliament to voting the budget estimate, without, however, the right to control expenditures or the actions of the executives in any field.¹ The absence of legislative controls has reduced the legislature to performing a mechanical role with no option for dissent. Foreign policy is not conceived as the product of legislative deliberation but rather as a matter for approval after it has been submitted by the Government. Richard Hiscocks expresses this predicament:

Since 1945, the Lower House [Nationalrat] has not initiated any basic decisions, and has seldom reshaped them in debate. It is neither the source nor molder of policy, but merely the formal seal of democracy stamped on a steady stream of compromise edicts worked out by the Coalition managers. The function of the Upper House [Bundesrat] may be described as putting the red ribbon on the seal, in twelve years it did not reject a single measure submitted to it.²

¹"Parliament Seeks Increased Powers," The New York Times, March 26, 1961.

²Richard Hiscocks, The Rebirth of Austria (London: Oxford University Press, 1953), p. 186.

compromised has been deemed inadvisable, the Government has
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Parliament's Indirect Role

Austria's post-war political innovations have had the
 effect of limiting the autonomy of Parliament in respect of
 budget matters; without, however, the right to control
 expenditures or the action of the executive in any kind.¹
 The absence of legislative controls has reduced the legislative
 role to performing a ceremonial role with no direct effect
 on policy. Foreign policy is not conceived as the domain of
 legislative deliberation but rather as a matter for executive
 action. It has been criticized by the Government. Richard
 Schickel expresses this sentiment:

Since 1945, the lower house (Nationalrat) has not
 initiated any basic legislation, and has seldom re-
 sponded to the executive. It is limited to the control
 of financial policy, but merely the formal vote
 of approval. The executive is a steady stream of new
 legislative bills which are passed by the Nationalrat
 without any discussion. The function of the lower house
 (Nationalrat) may be described as limiting the executive
 action on the issue, in twelve years it did not
 reject a single measure submitted to it.²

¹ "Parliament and the Executive Power," The New York Times,
 March 18, 1951.

² Richard Schickel, The Failure of Austria's Democracy,
 Oxford University Press, 1957, p. 100.

This is indicative of the "milquetoast" character of Parliament.

Parliament can neither fashion nor reflect public opinion, since there is little contact between the people and their elected representatives. It is clear that the legislative procedure is of an impersonal nature. This is increased by the rule requiring certain proposed legislation to be initially submitted to chambers, which represent sectional interest groups. In the case of legislation wholeheartedly approved by the interests concerned, the subsequent parliamentary proceedings tend to lose in significance.³

In an attempt to increase its meager role in foreign affairs, Parliament created, in 1956, a Foreign Affairs Committee to work closely with those charged with conducting Austria's foreign policy. The Foreign Minister now submits duplicate reports on foreign relations to that body and the Cabinet. The Foreign Affairs Committee meets weekly in closed session.

A few years later, the Austrian Government copied the British House of Commons question hour, during which time government officials are more or less required to reply to inquiries.⁴ These exchange sessions help to bind the two

³ Hiscocks, op. cit., p. 50.

⁴ New item in The New York Times, March 26, 1961.

This is a criticism of the "alignment" character of Latin-

america.

Parliament can neither control nor control public

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closed session.

A few years later, the executive government created the

British Royal Air Command Commission, which, during the time

government officials are more or less required to reply to

inquiries. These inquiries usually help to limit the two

¹ *Observer*, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

² See also in *The New York Times*, March 28, 1961.

branches closer together, but the broader relationship persists. In 1963, Parliament potentially acquired more power as the result of a quarrel between the Coalition parties. Both agreed to permit a free vote in the Chambers on measures, after a certain time, on which the Cabinet cannot agree.⁵ Prior to this concession, the parties did not interfere on votes which concerned issues not directly related to basic policies.

It is concluded that while the legislative branch is dependent upon the executive branch in most instances, that it is quietly seeking to expand its influence. Open tension between these branches is not evident because of overriding political considerations.

II. CHANCELLOR-GOVERNMENT

Role of Chancellor

The Chancellor is the active head of government and is held legally responsible by Parliament for all actions of the Austrian Government. He is the dominant figure in all policy decisions concerning foreign relations, since the President is only a titular figure. Although the extent of any leader's power is curtailed by the coalition pattern,

⁵"Centrifugal," Economist (March 30, 1963), 1217.

business after working for the business community for
years. In 1953, business community leaders were given
as the result of a meeting between the business leaders
both groups to present a list of the business community
and, after a certain time, to allow the business community
agreed. Prior to this conclusion, the business did not
indicate or even make any attempt to directly
indicate to make progress.

It is necessary that while the business community is
operating upon the business community in such business, they
it is mainly because of the business community's poor business
between these business is not a business business of working
business community.

II. Business Community

Role of Community

The community is the active force in government and
is both largely responsible for business for all actions of
the business community. It is the business community in all
policy business community the business community, even the
business is only a business force. Although the business
any business force is controlled by the business community.

the office of Chancellor has become the most prominent one in the foreign policy process for several obvious reasons.

First, as elected leader of the political party with a majority in Parliament, he controls a formidable bloc of votes. He consults with the President in all important appointments, and his recommendations are always accepted. Candidates for cabinet posts are jointly reviewed and approved by these two officials, in order to promote harmony in the new administration. The Chancellor must pursue a policy which will create trust within the opposition, while retaining the loyalty of his own colleagues.

Second, his role as Chairman of the Cabinet is important in that he controls and leads all discussions. In a sense, he is the first among equals. It is his task to introduce to the Cabinet for further public consumption, the majority of agreements secretly reached by the Coalition Committee. Although he cannot exercise a formal veto, it is seldom necessary as his opinion and political judgment is widely respected.

III. COALITION COMMITTEE-GOVERNMENT

Coalition Committee

Under the prevailing system, often the real authority is not exercised by the Chancellor and Cabinet, but by a sub-surface Coalition Committee which meets on an ad hoc

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III. COALITION COMMITTEE-GOVERNMENT

Coalition Committee

Under the prevailing system, often the real authority is not exercised by the Chancellor and Cabinet, but by a sub-committee of the Coalition Committee which meets on an ad hoc

basis. This body is composed of fourteen politicians, equally divided between the ruling coalition parties. All but one representative of the People's Party hold public office. It can be seen that this is a fluid personal arrangement, both inside and outside of the government. It is outside, not only because of its membership but also because official decision-making channels are often not utilized until after the decision has been reached. In addition to these permanent members, interested ministers and officials are invited to participate, depending upon the scope and nature of the issues under consideration. Thus, the Committee becomes the supreme executive, and in a sense an inner cabinet.

Each side gives its views and attempts to keep all controversies within the committee. The majority of inter-departmental disputes are settled here. The result of the meetings is transmitted to the Cabinet for implementation. In rare cases, Parliament might be given an opportunity to break a deadlock. A widespread popular consensus for the coalition system permits this informal apparatus to work. People trust their government and do not keep a close watch on its actions.

The powers of this committee cover the entire field of political action from fundamental policy formulation to specific legislative bills. Its influence on the legislature

basis. This body is composed of numerous politicians, usually divided between the ruling coalition parties. All but one representative of the people's party and public affairs. It can be seen that this is a kind of personal arrangement, with limited and outside of the government. It is outside, not only because of its membership but also because official state-owned companies are not allowed to be involved in the decision-making process. In addition to these permanent members, interested individuals and officials are invited as specialists, depending upon the scope and nature of the issues under discussion. Thus, the Committee becomes the expert committee, and in a sense an inner cabinet. Each side gives its views and attempts to bring all controversies within the committee. The majority of the departmental divisions are invited here. The result of the meeting is presented to the Council for Administrative Affairs. It is noted that Parliament might be given the opportunity to meet a decision. A widespread popular consensus for the political system would be an informal agreement to work. People trust their government and do not keep a close watch on the system. The power of this committee covers the entire field of political action from administrative policy formulation to specific legislative bills. The influence on the legislative

is total. With this committee's approval, no important piece of legislation may be submitted to Parliament. Its approval automatically guarantees a bill's enactment because of the instructed party vote.

One problem with this concept was reflected in the spring of 1963. It took eighteen weeks to re-establish the Coalition, which was finally sworn in on March 23, 1963. Since both sides must agree on all proposed legislation, stalemates are frequent, and it is generally an awkward arrangement.⁶ It has, in conclusion, appeared that the actual process of policy formulation and enactment has developed differently than that stipulated in the Constitution.

IV. MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS-- OTHER MINISTRIES

There is present the normal rivalry which occurs between competing governmental agencies with different technical goals and constituents. Originally, all of the Federal Ministries were either offices or departments under the central Office of the Federal Chancellor. There are also involved political considerations: the Foreign Minister is a Socialist, while the Ministries of National Defense, Finance, and Trade are headed by Conservatives.

⁶News item in The New York Times, October 28, 1962.

This conflict has been most visible in the pending Austrian application for Associate Membership in the European Economic Community. This clash has not been offset by the coalition arrangement which places the Secretaries of State second in charge administratively of the other political party. For example, the State Secretary in the Foreign Ministry is restricted to exercising only those powers explicitly delegated to him by the Foreign Minister.⁷ He is seldom invited to attend cabinet and Coalition Committee meetings.

Ministry of National Defense

There are weekly meetings between these two ministries on the ministerial level. Generally, communications tend to be one sided, from the Foreign Ministry to the Defense Ministry. This stems from the fact that the Ministry of National Defense is primarily a recipient agency for implementing policies, rather than for recommending courses of action as a pressure group.

The defense forces are officially and in practice non-partisan. This follows the general pattern in Western democratic states of prohibiting political power to the military. Considering these two factors, it is concluded

⁷For further discussion, see infra, pp. 125-131.

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⁷For further discussion, see note, pp. 112-113.

that the Ministry of National Defense and the military establishment, in general, exercise little, if any, direct influence upon the foreign policy process. However, there is little doubt that the military does exert indirect power as a large employer and customer of domestic products.

Ministry of Finance

The Finance Ministry has a small staff which maintains relations with the Foreign Ministry through the latter's budgetary division. Monthly meetings are held between the Finance Ministry and the rest of the cabinet members to discuss fiscal matters. Since the budget is small, every effort is made to operate in a clearly-defined and operationally-feasible context.

Austria has begun contributing to the economic progress of the developing nations in Africa and Asia. The need for close coordination in controlling official contributions has helped to overcome political differences between various department heads. In 1961, Austria devoted approximately 1 per cent of her budget for foreign aid. Official net contributions amounted to \$2.2 million and consisted of \$0.5 million in technical cooperation grants and \$1.7 million to multilateral organizations.⁸

⁸The Flow of Financial Resources to Developing Countries in 1961 (Paris: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Information Service, 1963), p. 31. In addition to official contributions, the Government guaranteed

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⁸The flow of financial resources to developing countries in 1961 (Paris: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Information Service, 1962), p. 11. In addition to official contributions, the Government guaranteed

Ministry of Trade and Reconstruction

In November 1962, the Conservatives won a narrow but significant victory in the national elections. Chancellor Gorbach, under pressure of a strong reform movement within his party, tried to force Socialist Foreign Minister Kreisky to resign. Unsuccessful in this maneuver, he later proposed that the Foreign Ministry's responsibility for European economic affairs be transferred to a new ministry where one of his colleagues would pursue the Conservative approach. As a final compromise, the Economic Policy Section of the Foreign Ministry was transferred to the Trade Ministry, which was under the control of the People's Party. Thus, all foreign trade came under the jurisdiction of the Trade Ministry.

Coordination between these two ministries is achieved through the Division for Economic Coordination in the Office of the Federal Chancellor. This division settles all disputes and presents a common policy for foreign audiences. This is necessary because in many technical matters concerning other states, the cognizant minister has authority to negotiate directly in the name of the government.

private export credits to a large number of countries. The total net increase amounted to \$15.6 million in 1961, as against \$4.6 million in 1960.

Ministry of Trade and Transportation

In November 1941, the Government, and a narrow but significant victory in the national election. Economic growth, under pressure of a severe export embargo which his party, said to have helped French Minister Rivet to resign. Unconvinced in this manner, he later proposed that the Foreign Ministry's responsibility for European economic affairs be transferred to a new ministry where one of his colleagues would remain the Government's spokesman. As a final compromise, the Economic Policy Section of the Foreign Ministry was transferred to the Trade Ministry, which was under the control of the party's party. That all foreign trade came under the jurisdiction of the Trade Ministry.

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Private export credits for a large number of countries. The total net exports amounted to 22.2 billion in 1941, as against 14.5 billion in 1930.

V. BUDGETARY FACTORS

The fiscal year is the calendar year. The Ministers submit their annual budget requests to the Finance Ministry in late spring. These are consolidated and a rough draft is prepared in early summer for circulation throughout the government. In the following fiscal discussions, every attempt is made to balance the budget. The Finance Minister works with a fixed ceiling imposed by the Coalition Committee. Guidelines used in recent years have included restricting governmental projects to only major investments and to refraining from any further increase in the national debt.⁹

The final budget is sent to each ministry before being submitted to Parliament. The Constitution obliges the Government to submit the draft to Parliament, not later than ten weeks before the end of the current financial year. Every year before the official adoption of the budget, the Finance Minister gives his report on the budget and a review of economic progress to the Ways and Means Committee and to the Plenary Session of the Nationalrat.

The estimates are then referred to the Budget Committee where they are discussed in detail for about four weeks. After they have passed the committee stage, they are

⁹Austrian Information (November 27, 1961), 1.

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The final budget is sent to each ministry before being submitted to Parliament. The Commission outlines the Government to submit the draft to Parliament, not later than two weeks before the end of the current financial year. Every year before the official adoption of the budget, the Finance Minister gives his report on the budget and a review of economic progress to the High and House Committee and to the Finance Committee of the Parliament.

The estimates are then referred to the Budget Committee and there they are discussed in detail for about four weeks. After that have passed the Committee stage, they are

⁶ *Parliamentary Commission* (November 17, 1962), 1.

referred back to the Plenary where they are again fully discussed. As a result of this process, the estimates are usually approved on or about December 15. Amendments to the estimates are possible at all of these stages.

This procedure does not constitute an obstacle to the executive branch, since the submission of the report and the budget estimates are formalities done to comply with the technical provisions of the Constitution. Should Parliament not have approved by December 31, the budget estimates or a provisional budget, the Constitution has the further stipulation that the previous budget should be applied during the first two months of the new year.

The factors which influence the political process have been analyzed. Since foreign policies are in a constant process of formulation and implementation, the next chapter is devoted to the organization for foreign policy-making. The role and power of the executive and legislative branches of the government are discussed.

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CHAPTER VII

ORGANIZATION FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

I. CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

According to Article One of the Constitution of October 1, 1920, "Austria is a democratic federal republic. Its powers are derived from the people."¹ Further, the federal state consists of the following provinces: Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Vorarlberg, Tyrol, and Vienna. The great diversity and the local needs of the provinces are taken into consideration. Each province has an elected assembly (Landtag) and an elected governor (Landeshauptmann) who is both the premier for the autonomous provincial administration and the chief local official of the central administration.

Rights of Citizenship

The basic rights of Austrian citizens were formulated under the Dual Monarchy in the Statute of December 21, 1867, which still forms a part of the present constitution. This statute incorporates the principle that "all citizens are

¹For the text of the Austrian Constitution, see Amos J. Peaslee, Constitutions of Nations (second edition; Concord: Rumford Press, 1945), Vol. I, pp. 107-148.

ORGANIZATION FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

1. CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

According to Article One of the Constitution of October 1, 1930, Yunnan is a democratic federal republic. The power and authority from the people. The federal seats consist of the following provinces: Yunnan, Guizhou, Inner Mongolia, Outer Mongolia, Tibet, Szechwan, Yunnan, and Yunnan. The power is divided and the local needs of the provinces are taken into consideration. Each province has its own assembly (legislature) and an elected governor (headman) who is both the promoter for the autonomous provincial administration and the chief local official of the central administration.

Structure of Yunnan

The local organs of executive administration were formulated under the local autonomy in the decree of December 11, 1937, which still forms a part of the present constitution. The statute incorporated the principle that "all citizens are

¹The first part of the Russian Constitution, see also J. Yunnan, *Constitution of Yunnan* (second edition) Moscow, Foreign Press, 1937, Vol. I, pp. 107-110.

equal before the law, that makes no distinction with regard to birth, sex, status, class, or religion."² Further, all public offices are open to all citizens.

Austrian citizens are guaranteed the following fundamental rights:

1. Equality before the law
2. Access to public office
3. Freedom of movement for persons and their property
4. Inviolability of property
5. Freedom of residence and to choose own domicile
6. Abolition of any kind of subjection
7. Personal freedom
8. Inviolability of domestic right
9. Secrecy of correspondence
10. Freedom to meet and associate
11. Freedom of science and teaching
12. Freedom of speech
13. Freedom to choose own profession
14. Freedom of worship and conscience
15. Equality before the law as regards ethnic groups
16. Right of petition.³

Federal Authority

Under the Constitution of 1920, the influence of the President on federal legislation and foreign policy was limited. The stress on the singular importance of the Lower House of Parliament, and its dominance over the executive branch, was partly due to the political philosophy of the

²Austria, Facts and Figures, p. 15.

³Friedrich Hoser (ed.), Short Review of Social and Working Conditions of Employed Persons in Austria (Vienna: AFTU, 1963), p. 4.

Social Democrats, whose views were then ascendant. This party laid great emphasis on the necessity for concentrating power in one democratically elected Chamber.⁴ The severe limitations of this arrangement were many, and finally action was taken to redress the balance of power in the government. The constitutional reform of 1929 was an attempt to give the executive branch more control over the actions of the government. Richard Hiscocks points out:

Even these reforms were limited to those on which the two main parties could agree, owing to the rule that any constitutional change required approval by a two-thirds majority.⁵

The reforms did establish the procedure for the popular election of the President. Nevertheless, the real power of this public leader remained tightly controlled by the political parties.

The exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government in conducting the state's foreign affairs is enumerated in Article Ten. According to Section Two of this article, legislative and executive power in regard to foreign affairs, including political and economic representation abroad, and especially the conclusion of political treaties, the

⁴Mary MacDonald, The Republic of Austria 1918-1934, A Study in the Failure of Democratic Government (London: Oxford University Press, 1946), p. 13.

⁵Richard Hiscocks, The Rebirth of Austria (London: Oxford University Press, 1953), p. 4.

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¹Harry Kuchel, The Republic of Austria 1918-1955, A Study in the Making of a Democratic Government (London: Oxford University Press, 1955), p. 17.

²Richard Hinckley, The Republic of Austria (London: Oxford University Press, 1953), p. 2.

limitation of boundaries, and the conduct of foreign trade is vested solely in the federation.

The Constitution expressly preserves the principle that the judicial branch must be kept separate and independent from the other branches of government. This led to the establishment of the Constitutional Court, which is the highest court in the country. It is composed of judges who are not subjected to the government's instructions. Further, this independence is safeguarded by the proviso that these judges may be neither dismissed nor transferred.

The Second Austrian Republic is administered according to the Constitution and existing laws. The chief executive powers are vested in the Federal President and the Federal Ministers. The major legislative powers are vested in the Nationalrat, the Lower House of Parliament.

II. FEDERAL PRESIDENT

Power

The Federal President is the Head of State. He is elected for a six-year term by direct and secret ballot. Re-election is permissible only once. He receives an oath of allegiance from each of the nine provincial governors.

While his constituted powers are broad in scope, his actual authority is meager. The President has judicial powers, such as appointing federal judges to the various

limitation of jurisdiction, and the conduct of foreign affairs is vested solely in the President.

The Constitution expressly reserves the judicial power to the judicial branch and the executive and legislative branches of government. This has been established by the Constitutional Court, which is the highest court in the country. It is composed of judges who are not subject to the President's instructions. This independence is guaranteed by the provision that judges may not be impeached or removed.

The second branch of the government is the executive branch, which is vested in the President and the Vice President. The President is elected for a four-year term and may be re-elected for one term. The Vice President is elected for the same term. The President is the commander in chief of the armed forces and has the power to grant pardons and reprieves. The President also has the power to appoint and remove judges and other officers of the government. The President is also the head of the executive branch and is responsible for the execution of the laws.

II. FEDERAL PRINCIPLE

Power

The Federal Government is the head of State. It is elected for a six-year term by direct and equal ballot. The President is the head of the executive branch and is responsible for the execution of the laws. The Vice President is elected for the same term. The President is the commander in chief of the armed forces and has the power to grant pardons and reprieves. The President also has the power to appoint and remove judges and other officers of the government. The President is also the head of the executive branch and is responsible for the execution of the laws. The President is also the head of the executive branch and is responsible for the execution of the laws.

courts. In the legislative area, he has the power to convoke or prorogue either House of the Parliament. In addition, he can dissolve the Nationalrat, but not more than once for the same reason. He has the constitutional prerogative to accept or refuse a government's resignation, which former President Schaerf exercised once in refusing to accept the resignation of Chancellor Gorbach's Government.⁶ All legislation must be submitted to him; and once he signs a bill, it becomes law.

The Constitution provides that the executive power shall be vested in the President and be exercised either through him directly or officers subordinate to him. In practice, the executive power is exercised principally by the Chancellor. The President has the power of appointment or dismissal of the Chancellor and, at the latter's suggestion, the other ministers. This power also extends to all other appointive positions within the government, including diplomatic agents. He is to be kept informed by the Chancellor of all administrative decisions of the Cabinet. Finally, the President is the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Armed Forces.

As Head of State, he is formally in charge of conducting foreign affairs. He represents the state in a ceremonial

⁶Austrian Information (October 29, 1960), 2.

central to the legislative process, he has the power to propose or amend any bill. In addition, he can dissolve the House of Representatives at any time. The President also has the power to appoint and dismiss judges, ambassadors, and other high officials. He can also grant pardons and reprieves. The President's role is to ensure the execution of the laws passed by Congress and to represent the United States in foreign affairs. He is elected for a four-year term and can be re-elected once.

The President's power is derived from the Constitution, which grants him the authority to execute the laws and to command the armed forces. He is also the head of the executive branch of the government. The President's role is to ensure the smooth functioning of the government and to represent the interests of the American people. He is elected by the Electoral College, which is made up of electors from each state and the District of Columbia.

The President's power is not unlimited. He must act in accordance with the Constitution and the laws of the United States. He is also subject to impeachment by Congress if he is found to have committed a crime or other serious offense. The President's role is to ensure the integrity of the government and to protect the rights of all Americans.

The President's power is a key part of the American system of government. It is a power that is both strong and limited, and it is a power that is exercised in the best interests of the United States.

capacity and receives and accredits diplomatic envoys. He appoints ambassadors, and may conclude treaties and agreements with other states, which then are subject to approval by the Nationalrat. A final role is that of ratifying all treaties.⁷

The President is indirectly involved with the conduct of foreign affairs through his appointive powers. Although his power might be increased through using special emergency powers, he usually acts on the authority of the government. The Foreign Minister, working in conjunction with the Chancellor, has the direct responsibility for the smooth operation of the foreign policy process.

Incumbents

There has been a unique political pattern in the short span of the Second Republic. There have been three presidents, all members of the Socialist Party. The first was the veteran Socialist leader, Dr. Karl Renner, who was selected by the first Parliament. National elections were not held because of the then chaotic domestic environment.

After President Renner died in office in 1951, he was succeeded by Dr. Theodor Koerner, who later became the first president to be elected by a popular majority in Austrian

⁷Presidential powers in international affairs are outlined in Article 65 of the Constitution.

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¹ President's power in international affairs are
 outlined in Article 9 of the Constitution.

history. Although it is provided in the amended Constitution of 1929 for the direct election of the president, those in the past had been elected by the Nationalrat. With the unexpected death of President Koerner on January 4, 1957, the Socialist Party nominated its leader, Adolf Schaerf. During the preceding postwar period, Schaerf had served as Vice Chancellor and Socialist Party Chairman. He won the 1957 national elections with 51 per cent of the total vote. He was re-elected by a larger margin on April 28, 1963, to become the first president to ever serve a second term. It will be interesting to observe whether the President seeks to increase his authority by appealing to the political leaders to better use his experience.

Upon assuming the highest office, all incumbents have renounced their active political roles in the Socialist Party and declared themselves above politics. In turn, the newly-elected Socialist leader has been appointed to the position of Vice Chancellor to work closely with the Chancellor. While the President is normally kept out of political debates, he is still regarded by the general public as the political leader of his party. President Schaerf has risen above party politics in practice and is widely respected by members of both parties.

III. FEDERAL CHANCELLOR

Key Role

The real political leader of the government is the Chancellor. He holds the highest appointive office in the government, usually serving a four-year term. According to the terms of the Constitution, the President may appoint whom he wishes; but, in practice, he only confirms the appointee of the party with the strongest representation in the newly-elected Parliament. That individual is given the task of forming the new government.

In creating the new government, all important positions are shared between the two coalition parties. The President appoints the ten cabinet members with approval of the Chancellor. These ministers are political appointees and, therefore, are deeply committed to their respective parties. The Constitution stipulates that the Chancellor and other ministers cannot exercise their functions if they do not possess the confidence of the majority of deputies in the Nationalrat. The term of cabinet ministers is that of the duration of the government and automatically expires with a national election.

The Chancellor then makes an inaugural declaration in the Nationalrat, which contains an outline of the foreign policy which will be pursued. This policy has the prior

III. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Key Points

The head political leader of the government is the Chancellor. He holds the highest executive office in the government, usually serving a four-year term. According to the terms of the Constitution, the Chancellor may resign when he wishes; but, in practice, he only remains in office as long as the party with the strongest representation in the multi-party parliament. That institution is given the task of electing the new government.

In creating the new government, all important positions are shared between the two coalition parties. The President appoints the ten cabinet members with approval of the Chancellor. These ministers are political representatives of the coalition, and usually committed to their respective parties. The Chancellor appoints the Chancellor's office and other officials cannot exercise their functions if they do not possess the confidence of the majority of members in the parliament. The role of cabinet ministers is that of the executive of the government and administratively together with a national minister.

The Chancellor also serves as important mediator in the Bundestag, which exercises an advisory role in the policy which will be pursued. This policy has the prime

approval of the coalition committee and cabinet where unanimity is required for adoption. Both the policy declaration and political appointments are subjected to the formality of endorsement by a majority in the Nationalrat. A weakness of joint policies is that only the least controversial issues can gain bipartisan support, and important questions are often excluded. This fosters a decision-making environment in which the policy-makers are unwilling to commit themselves to new programs and policies.

The position of the Chancellor in the cabinet is that of its chairman. Since the general outline of foreign policy is conceived in the cabinet, this places the Chancellor in the key role in the foreign policy process. This position is strengthened by his power over the legislative branch, as the active leader of the political party with the strongest representation in Parliament. He can control legislation including foreign policy matters. The net result is that the Chancellor emerges as the most powerful figure in a structure that favors the system over the leader. The organization of the executive branch of the Austrian Government may be found in Appendix A.

The Chancellor is charged by the Constitution to take over the functions of the presidency if, for any reason, the president is temporarily unable to discharge his duties. Further, in the event of a president's death, which has

The position of the Commission in the Council is that of its chairman. Since the general outline of foreign policy is decided in the Council, this limits the Commission's role in the foreign policy process. This position is strengthened by his power over the legislative process, as the active member of the political party with the strongest representation in Parliament. He can control legislation involving foreign policy matters. The main result is that the Commission works at the most powerful level in a democratic system. His system also has limitations. The organization of the executive branch of the Administration Government may be found in Appendix A.

The Commission is charged by the Constitution to have over the execution of the President's office, but not directly. However, it is especially useful to discuss his duties. Further, in the event of a President's death, which has

already occurred twice, Parliament must set the date for the election of a new president. The inauguration of the president terminates an interim period in which the Chancellor is the Head of State.

Since the People's Party has held a majority in Parliament in the postwar period, their nominees have consecutively held this office. The current Chancellor is Joseph Klaus who succeeded Dr. Gorbach on April 2, 1964. Gorbach had replaced the late Julius Raab, who succeeded the first postwar Chancellor, Dr. Figl.

IV. FOREIGN MINISTER

The Foreign Minister is appointed by the President with the consent of the Chancellor. Unlike members of the United States Cabinet who are responsible to the American President, Austrian ministers are not directly under the control of the Chancellor. Instead, they are responsible to the Nationalrat for the conduct of their respective ministries, through a law stating that a minister can be impeached if he receives a no confidence vote in Parliament. In effect, ministers are really under party control, since Parliament acts only on instructions from the party bosses.

This relationship places Chancellor Klaus in an uneasy position. Since the Foreign Minister is a member of the opposition party, the Chancellor can only exert influence

in the Foreign Ministry through the State Secretary, a member of his party. While, in practice, the present arrangement is tolerable because of the coalition agreement, the potential remains for an extremely difficult line of command should either coalition partner so choose. The Chancellor does retain a dominant role in settling inter-ministerial problems and has the respect of the Foreign Minister.

The Foreign Minister is involved with the formulation of all major policies through his active and continuous membership in the coalition committee. Basic ideas are exchanged in this committee, and issues are decided by a simple majority vote. Since the composition of this extra-parliamentary body is evenly proportioned, this amounts to mutual agreement by the two parties. Once again, this is a reflection of the true nature of the political structure. As in the case of the Chancellor himself, the personality, experience, and qualifications of the Foreign Minister play an important part in determining the role he performs in the process and the extent to which he relies upon subordinate officials.

Incumbent

Following the general pattern of limited changes at the higher levels of government, Dr. Bruno Kreisky is the only individual to have held the post of Foreign Minister.

in the foreign ministry between the State Secretary, a member of his staff, while in position, the present arrangement is to maintain members of the coalition government, the potential coalition for an extremely difficult line of command should either coalition partner be elected. The Chancellor does retain a constant role in advising interministerial questions and has the support of the Foreign Minister.

The Foreign Ministry is involved with the formation of all major policies through its active and continuous membership in the coalition committee. Basic issues are decided in this committee, and issues are decided by a single majority vote. Since the composition of this parliamentary body is evenly proportional, this means no mutual agreement by the two parties. Once again, this is reflected in the two halves of the political spectrum. In the case of the Chancellor himself, the presidentialism, and qualifications of the Federal Minister play an important part in determining the role he assumes in the process and the extent to which he relies upon interministerial officials.

Interagency

Following the general pattern of limited overlap at the higher levels of government, the Federal Ministry is the only institution to have both the post of Foreign Minister.

He succeeded Dr. Leopold Figl, who was appointed President of the Austrian Parliament in the summer of 1959. When Dr. Kreisky assumed his duties, the post was as head of the Foreign Office, which was still in the Federal Chancellery.

Dr. Kreisky joined the Socialist Party while enrolled as a student at the University of Vienna. He went underground after the party was prohibited, as one of its most active members. He was arrested in 1935 and sentenced to sixteen months imprisonment on charges of illegal political activity.⁸ Again arrested, this time by the Gestapo, he was expelled from the country in 1938. He took up residency in Stockholm from 1939 to 1945, where he became an adviser to the Swedish Government on Austrian problems.

After his return to Vienna, Dr. Kreisky joined the Foreign Service. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Austrian Embassy in Stockholm, and later assigned to the Office of the Austrian President. He was appointed State Secretary in the Office of Foreign Affairs in 1953 and was elected to Parliament three years later.

The Foreign Minister is intimately associated with the inner functioning of the ministry, the organizational structure of which is outlined in Appendix B. As a career diplomat and politician, Dr. Kreisky recognizes the usefulness of utilizing the chain of command, both up and down

⁸Austrian Information (July 25, 1959), 3.

he remained in Tokyo, and was appointed President of the American Exhibition in the summer of 1904. When he finally returned to Japan, the post was as high as the Foreign Office, which was still in the Tokyo Consulate. Dr. Katsuyuki joined the Socialist Party while working as a student in the University of Vienna. He was known to the party and probably, as one of its most active members. He was arrested in 1905 and sentenced to prison with a suspension on charges of illegal political activity.¹ After release, he was again in the country, he was arrested once more in 1911. He took up residence in London from 1912 to 1914, when he became an adviser to the British Government on Russian problems. After his return to Japan, Dr. Katsuyuki joined the Foreign Service. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Russian Embassy in London, and later assigned to the Office of the Russian Ambassador. He was appointed Vice Secretary in the Office of Russian Affairs in 1923 and was elected as President three years later. The Foreign Minister is intimately associated with the work connected with the embassy, the organizational structure of which is outlined in Appendix A. In a more diplomatic and political, the Japanese recognizes the influence of utilizing the work of members, both up and down

¹Foreign Information (July 22, 1905), 1.

the line. Thus, the Foreign Minister consults daily the section heads.

His role in the policy process is seen more clearly in foreign policy implementation. He travels extensively, twice presenting the Austrian case on the South Tyrol dispute with Italy before the General Assembly of the United Nations. His speeches are statements of considerable importance. Because of his political philosophy, he has been subjected to much criticism from the People's Party. It has been argued that a Socialist cannot properly support the talks under progress with the European Economic Community. The Socialists' rebuttal maintains that he has conducted foreign policy matters entirely on the basis of the jointly reached cabinet decisions. The Foreign Minister has declared that "joining the Common Market must be subordinated to other diplomatic and political considerations."⁹ A bitter struggle followed which saw the Foreign Minister retain his position but lose the responsibility for these negotiations to the Trade Ministry.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Under the direction of the Foreign Minister, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs is responsible for the administration and execution of foreign affairs. The implementation of policy is carried out through normal diplomatic channels and

⁹"Political Discord Over Foreign Policy," The New York Times, March 11, 1962.

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action needs.

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foreign policy implementation. It is very extensive, twice
presenting the Austrian case on the other side of the
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of his political philosophy, he has been subjected to much
criticism from the people's party. It has been argued that a
Socialist cannot properly support the idea under present
with the European Economic Community. The Socialist's respon-
sibility remains that he has conducted foreign policy entirely
entirely on the basis of the jointly reached cabinet deci-
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Common Market must be subordinated to other domestic and
political considerations." A bitter struggle followed which
saw the Foreign Minister retain his position and lose the
responsibility for these negotiations to the Trade Ministry.

Minister for Foreign Affairs

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istry for Foreign Affairs is responsible for the execution of
the foreign policy of Austria. The implementation of
policy is carried out through normal diplomatic channels and

"Political Decisions on Foreign Policy," The New
York Times, March 11, 1961.

the growing personal contacts between the Chancellor, Foreign Minister, and high government officials and their counterparts abroad. This latter contact is strengthened by official visits to and from other countries, and through active participation in international organizations such as the United Nations. While the two key positions are filled with political appointees, the remainder are reserved for Foreign Service Officers and career civil servants. The Foreign Service is an instrument of the government and does not formulate policy though advice is often solicited by the decision-makers. Public responsibility for Austria's foreign policy is that of the Government and Foreign Minister.

There are approximately three hundred fully-accredited Foreign Service Officers, each having completed the required graduate studies. About 40 per cent serve in Vienna, where other states maintain thirty embassies and sixteen legations. The remainder of the Foreign Service is distributed throughout the world. The selection of a chief of mission or ambassador is generally from among these diplomats, although occasionally politics dictate the selection. The rotation rate insured that every officer will serve at least three long tours in Vienna, but there is no established career plan or procedure to reach the top.

In the areas of intelligence and planning, no hard facts were obtained other than several vague notions.

The existing personal contacts between the Chancellor, the

other ministers, and high government officials and their

counterparts abroad. This latter contact is strengthened by

official visits to and from other countries, and through

active participation in international organizations such as

the United Nations. While the two countries are allied

with political agreement, the countries are involved for

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ward service is an instrument of the government and does not

formulate policy though service is often solicited by the

executive branch. This responsibility for service is foreign

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other states maintain fifty ambassadors and sixteen legations.

The remainder of the foreign service is distributed throughout

the world. The minimum of a month is spent in training

is generally from many more diplomats, although occasionally

political districts for selection. The selection rate is lower

than that of other all serve at least three years in

Vienna, but there is no established career path or procedure

to reach the top.

In the area of intelligence and planning, no such

tasks were assigned other than general foreign relations.

Apparently, there is no absolute standard by which to measure the acceptance of intelligence in planning. It varies according to the issue and the experience of the Foreign Minister in dealing with the particular problem. It is assumed that Dr. Kreisky personally evaluates reports from the various collectors and uses the information with selectivity.

There are several personnel practices of interest. First, entrance into the Foreign Service is competitive and awarded to the "best suited." Second, the first three promotions which cover roughly a ten-year period are automatic. Advancement is not guaranteed after these, and the individual's ability becomes the basis for further promotions.

Foreign Service Officers were dedicated and a sense of profession was highly developed despite low remuneration. Recently, there has been a trend toward greater mobility in the higher echelons, as industry provided attractive opportunities. While this situation has been recognized by public leaders, nothing has been advanced to improve the economic position of these officers. On the other hand, Foreign Service Officers have outstanding job security and career opportunities.

V. PARLIAMENT

Powers

The Austrian Parliament is bicameral. It is composed of the Nationalrat, or Lower House, and the Bundesrat, or

Apparently there is no absolute standard by which to measure the acceptance of intelligence in planning. It varies according to the issue and the importance of the foreign situation in dealing with the particular question. It is assumed that Dr. Kischke occasionally considered matters from the point of view of the nation and uses the information with selectivity. There are several outstanding questions of interest. First, entrance into the foreign situation is considered and included in the "last subject." Second, the first three problems which arise roughly in the last part are subjective. Advancement is not presented after these, and the individual's policy becomes the basis for further development. Foreign policy studies were dedicated and were of particular interest in highly developed countries for some time. Recently, there has been a trend toward greater mobility in the most advanced, as indicated by the extensive cooperation. While this situation has been recognized by public leaders, nothing has been done to improve the position of these officials. On the other hand, foreign policy officials have outstanding job security and career opportunities. The situation is not ideal.

V. SUMMARY

Summary

The American situation is discussed. It is compared of the nationalistic, or home focus, and the international,

Upper House. In general, the two chambers meet separately, although there are specific matters of special importance that require them to meet jointly. This is known as a Bundesversammlung, which can only be convened by the President. A declaration of war and administration of the oath of office to the President require such a joint meeting.

The Nationalrat has by far the greater power of the two in most matters, including foreign policy. It initiates all legislation. Draft laws are submitted to the Nationalrat as either motions of its members, or as bills of the Federal Government. It is through this latter method that the Bundesrat can submit its proposals. A new bill starts in the Lower House and is usually given three readings. If approved, it is sent by its President to the Chancellor, who must send it to the Bundesrat. This House may temporarily hold up legislation with its suspensive veto power, but cannot outright veto it. If approved by the Bundesrat, the legislation is submitted to the Federal President by the Chancellor for authentication. If the measure is not approved, it is resubmitted to the Nationalrat. If approved once again, by a majority with at least 50 per cent of the membership present, it becomes law with the President's signature.¹⁰ There are 165 delegates to the Nationalrat, of which 81 are members of the People's Party, 76 are Socialists, and the remaining

¹⁰Peaslee, op. cit., p. 119.

Upper House. In general, the two chambers meet separately, although there are specific matters of special importance that require them to meet jointly. This is done as a matter of necessity, which can only be convened by the President. A decision of war and declaration of war can only be made by the President and the Senate require two-thirds of the Senate. The Nationalist has by far the greater power of the two in most matters, including foreign policy. It initiates all legislation. Draft laws are submitted to the Nationalist and either motion of its members, or an bill on the Nationalist. It is through this latter method that the Nationalist can submit its proposals. A law bill starts in the lower House and is usually given three readings. If approved, it is sent by the President to the Chancellor, who must send it to the Senate. This House may temporarily hold up legislation with its suspensive veto power, but cannot outright veto it. It is approved by the Senate, the legislation is submitted to the President by the Chancellor for his signature. If the measure is not approved, it is resubmitted to the Nationalist. If approved once again, by a majority with at least 50 per cent of the membership present, it becomes law with the President's signature.¹⁰ There are 125 delegates to the Nationalist, of which 81 are members of the People's Party, 76 are Socialists, and the remaining

¹⁰ See also, op. cit., p. 119.

number belong to the Freedom Party. They normally serve terms of four years, since it is stipulated in the Constitution that the legislative period may not exceed this period in length.

The Bundesrat is also referred to as the Federal Council and is representative of the provincial governments. It consists of fifty delegates selected by the provincial authorities, on the basis of population in each province. The delegates serve during the life of the provincial government which they represent.

Summary

The Nationalrat has the greater authority and is the main forum. It has the important function of approving all treaties, although it does not have confirmation powers over ambassadorial appointments. The Nationalrat initiates legislation and the Bundesrat gives its consent.

The effectiveness of Austria's foreign policy rests partially on the government's ability to maintain peaceful relations with all neighboring states. Austrian policies and actions in Europe and in international organizations are discussed in Chapter VIII to determine the extent of Austria's involvement in the international state system.

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Summary

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CHAPTER VIII

INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

In the development and execution of a successful foreign policy, a number of variable external factors must be carefully evaluated by responsible decision-makers. Relations with particular states often have a disproportionate impact upon the entire foreign policy process. The degree of friendliness or hostility between neighboring states affects political judgments. Trade patterns, military postures, and commitments to regional and global organizations must also be considered. These factors were analyzed, beginning with Austrian relations with her neighboring states.

I. RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORING STATES

Austria has six European neighbors, including two members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and two of the Warsaw Pact. In the case of the NATO states, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy, the interaction with Austria is of intense proportions. This tends to link the Austrian economy to that of Western Europe and, primarily, to the countries of the European Economic Community. The relationship with the Warsaw Pact members is less significant. It will be discussed in the following section within

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As the development and expansion of a continental foreign policy, a number of various external factors must be carefully considered by the political decision-makers. Relations with particular states often have a disproportionate impact upon the entire foreign policy process. The degree of interdependence or conflict between neighboring states affects political judgments. Trade patterns, military postures, and commitments to regional and global organizations must also be considered. These factors were analyzed, beginning with American relations with her major foreign states.

1. RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORING STATES

America has six European neighbors, including two members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and two of the Warsaw Pact. In the case of the NATO states, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy, the information also indicates a high degree of interdependence. This tends to link the American economy to that of Western Europe and, ultimately, to the committee of the European Economic Community. The relationship with the Warsaw Pact members is less significant. It will be discussed in the following section which

a collective grouping of other Eastern European states. A general outline of the Austrian trade pattern with the majority of her neighbors may be found in Table II, infra, p. 168.

Federal Republic of Germany

The Federal Republic of Germany is a member of the EEC and a major link in the defense of Western Europe against any possible Communist aggression. This is founded on Germany's strategic location, military assets, and industrial capacity. While the Federal Republic is deeply committed to NATO, she is extremely friendly toward neutral Austria. The German Government is actively supporting the Austrian application for Associate Membership in the EEC.

The Federal Republic of Germany is the country's major customer and supplier of imports. As is shown in Table II, Germany accounted for over 42 per cent of her imports and 28 per cent of her exports in 1962. Never in Austrian history has there been such dependence upon one national market. In 1937, Germany was then also her principal trading partner, although this only amounted to 16 per cent of her imports and 15 per cent of her exports.¹

S. E. H. Daw, writing for the British Government in

¹Austria, Facts and Figures, p. 100.

A collective grouping of other Western European states. A general meeting of the European states with the majority of her neighbors may be found in Table II, index, p. 100.

Federal Republic of Germany

The Federal Republic of Germany is a member of the EC and a major link in the chain of Western Europe against any possible Communist aggression. This is based on Germany's strategic location, military strength, and other vital capacities. While the Federal Republic is deeply committed to NATO, she is extremely friendly toward neutral Austria. The German Government is actively supporting the Austrian application for associate membership in the EC. The Federal Republic of Germany is the country's major customer and supplier of Japan. As is shown in Table II, Germany accounted for over 33 per cent of her imports and 19 per cent of her exports in 1951. Over 10 Austrian citizens have been awarded the German Cross of Merit. In 1951, Germany was then also an official trading partner, although this only amounted to 10 per cent of her imports and 10 per cent of her exports.¹ A. H. G. was, according to the British Government in

¹ Foreign Affairs and Trade, p. 100.

Economic and Commercial Conditions in Austria 1957 makes the following observation:

There are many reasons for this volume, such as a common frontier, and a common language as well as many similar cultural interests; and freight charges on German goods are lower than those from the United Kingdom and France. The common language facilitates correspondence and the availability of trade literature. The close contact of industrialists during the war years also created a link in technical matters which has persisted. To these advantages must be added the determination on the part of Germany to exploit the Austrian market to the utmost. No effort has been spared to achieve this end. This effort is evident in the participation of German firms in trade fairs in Austria and in the considerable volume of advertising in Austrian trade publications.²

In June 1961, the Federal Republic and Austria signed an agreement for the indemnification of Austrians persecuted by the Nazis. With this payment made, the last major foreign policy controversy was settled and harmonious relations have since prevailed. Germany annually receives a vital surplus from this Austrian trade, which is centered in the exchange of industrial goods. In return, Austria benefits from the proximity of German markets, which helps to hold the unfavorable transportation costs to a minimum level. Furthermore, outside of Trieste, her overseas exports are shipped principally from the German North Sea ports of Hamburg and Bremen.

²S. E. H. DAW, Economic and Commercial Conditions in Austria 1957 (London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1957), p. 26.

Economic and Commercial Conditions in Austria 1937

Following observations:

There are many reasons for this volume, such as a common frontier, and a common language as well as many smaller cultural influences and traditions shared by German goods are lower than those from the United Kingdom and France. The common language facilitates correspondence and the availability of trade literature. The close nature of international trade during the war years also created a link in technical matters which has persisted. To these advantages must be added the Austrian access to part of Germany to exploit the Austrian market to the west. No effort has been spent to achieve this end. This effort is evident in the persistence of German firms in trade fairs in Austria and in the considerable volume of advertising in Austrian trade publications.

In 1931, the Federal Republic and Austria signed an agreement for the implementation of Austrian legislation by the Reich. With this payment made, the last major foreign policy controversy was settled and harmonious relations have since prevailed. Germany annually receives a vital surplus from this Austrian trade, which is compared in the exchange of industrial goods. In return, Austria receives from the proximity of German markets, which helps to raise the Austrian transportation costs to a minimum level. Furthermore, outside of Vienna, few overseas exports are shipped principally from the German North Sea ports of Hamburg and Bremen.

Italy

Italy is Austria's second most important trading partner. Like the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy is a full member of the European Economic Community, while maintaining cordial relations with Austria. Trade is centered around the exchange of Austrian lumber and steel for Italian agricultural products. This results annually in a favorable balance of payments for Austria. While this is a significant relationship for both countries, it is complicated by an unresolved foreign policy issue, which has been a persistent external concern to both governments. This is the matter of regional autonomy for the region formerly known as the South Tyrol.

Italy initially received this Austrian region as a secret reward for joining the alliance against Germany and Austria-Hungary in the First World War.³ The majority of the population in this area spoke German and considered themselves an integral part of the Austrian nation. Consequently, the Austrian Government has held this award to be a flagrant violation of the Wilsonian principle of self-determination.

³For the details of the secret London Agreement of April 26, 1915, see A. J. P. Taylor, The Struggle for Mastery in Europe 1848-1918 (London: Oxford University Press, 1957), pp. 546-547.

Italy

Italy is Austria's second most important trading partner. Like the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy is a full member of the European Economic Community, with which it has established relations with Austria. Trade is conducted almost exclusively in Austrian pounds and steel for Italian agricultural products. This results normally in a favourable balance of payments for Austria, while there is a slight trade relationship for both countries. It is complicated by an unbalanced foreign policy issue, which has been a persistent external concern to both governments. This is the matter of regional autonomy for the region formerly known as the South Tyrol.

Italy initially received this region as a result of her joining the alliance against Germany but never turned her back on Austria. The rejection of Austria-Hungary in the First World War. The rejection of the Anschluss in this area was German and consistent. The Anschluss was an integral part of the Austrian nation. Consequently, the Austrian Government has held this area to be a flagrant violation of the principle of self-determination.

For the details of the second London Agreement of April 25, 1948, see A. J. P. Taylor, *The Struggle for Germany, 1914-1918* (London: Oxford University Press, 1967), pp. 325-327.

The Austrian case for regional autonomy is based further on the grounds that while Austria was a victim of Nazi aggression, Italy was the defeated partner of the Germans. The Austrian Government presented its first post-war appeal of the original award at the Paris Peace Conference in early 1946, which decided the terms of the Italian Peace Treaty. Nevertheless, for political reasons, the Conference of Foreign Ministers again rejected all Austrian claims on April 30, 1946. However, the Italian Government, in a memorandum to the Foreign Ministers, promised to grant to the German-speaking population in the South Tyrol a large measure of administrative autonomy as well as measures to safeguard their unique interests. The South Tyroleans were granted elementary and secondary education in German, parity of Germans with Italians in public offices, and more civil service opportunities. In this situation, an agreement for the protection of the ethnic and cultural character of the Austrian minority in Italy was signed by former Austrian Foreign Minister Gruber and the Italian Prime Minister De Gasperi on September 5, 1946. It has been in the execution of that accord which has been the source of friction between the two governments.

In January 1948, Rome established an autonomous region that included not only Bozen Province, once known as the South Tyrol, but also the Italian-speaking Trento

The Italian case for regional autonomy is based further on the grounds that while Austria was a victim of Nazi aggression, Italy was the defeated partner of the Germans. The Austrian Government demanded the first post-war appeal at the original award of the Peace Conference in early 1945, which rejected the claims of the Italian People's Party. Nevertheless, the political vacuum, the Government at Vienna ministerial system rejected all Austrian claims on April 30, 1945. However, the Italian Government, in a memorandum to the Foreign Ministry, promised to grant to the German-speaking population in the South Tyrol a large measure of administrative autonomy as well as measures to safeguard their unique interests. The South Tyrol was granted minority and secondary education in German, partly as a means of Italian in public schools, and some civil service opportunities. In this situation, an agreement for the protection of the ethnic and cultural character of the Austrian minority in Italy was signed by Italian and Austrian Foreign Ministers Giani and the Italian Prime Minister on October 2, 1945. It was based on the recognition of that accord which has been the basis of relation between the two governments.

In January 1955, some additional arrangements were made for the not only German speaking, but also the South Tyrol, but also the Italian-speaking people.

Province to the south. This had the effect of making the German-speaking majority in Bozen Province into a minority with 220,000 German speakers swamped by 510,000 Italian-speakers.⁴ Naturally, the Austrian Government has supported the German minority who claim that their basic rights have been violated.

The Austrians took the matter to the United Nations only after bilateral negotiations with the Italian Government had proved unfruitful. The Austrian authorities have made it clear that they have no territorial ambitions in the Brenner Pass area. The Government considered that only implementation of regional autonomy for the South Tyrol would genuinely fulfill the terms of the past agreements between the two countries and settle the issue.

The significance of this long-standing issue has been its internal uniting effect in Austria. This has provided a constant challenge and the incentive to work together to make a stronger state. Finally, a separate division was created within the Political Section of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to handle these negotiations, along with other minority questions.

Yugoslavia

Austrian relations with Yugoslavia are cool but

⁴Austrian Information (May 1, 1964), 4.

Province in the north. This had the effect of making the German-speaking majority in those provinces into a minority. With 250,000 German speakers among 2,100,000 total population. Naturally, the Austrian Government has insisted the German minority who claim that their basic rights have been violated.

The Austrian Government has the matter in the United Nations only after bilateral negotiations with the Italian Government had proved unfruitful. The Austrian Government has made it clear that they have no territorial ambitions in the Balkans. The Government considered that only the implementation of regional autonomy for the South Tyrol would seriously limit the factor of the past discrimination between the two communities and settle the matter.

The significance of this long-standing issue has been the interest which either in Austria, this has provided a constant challenge and the incentive to work together to make a stronger state. Finally, a separate division was created within the political system of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to handle these negotiations, along with other minority questions.

Yugoslavia

Austrian relations with Yugoslavia are good but

but correct. In November 1960, the Austrian Government satisfied all Yugoslav claims which resulted from the Second World War. Two major issues remain open which prevent the restoration of a more cordial atmosphere between the two governments. The first matter concerned the Austrian claims for compensations of former Austrian properties nationalized in Yugoslavia. On the Yugoslav side was official dissatisfaction with the position of the Slovene minority which resides in Carinthia. Until these two matters are solved, relations are likely to remain in the current state.

II. INTEREST IN EUROPEAN COOPERATION

Austrian interest in European integration is three-fold. First, there is the historical experience which supports this movement. Second, the Austrian economy is export oriented in the direction of Western Europe. Finally, many prominent citizens, including Professor Nemschak, believe that without Austrian integration into the larger European market, the Second Republic will ultimately lose its political independence, despite its proclaimed permanent neutrality.

Background

The beginning of Austrian participation in an European economic community dates back to more than a hundred

but contrary to November 1960, the Austrian Government
 satisfied all Yugoslav claims which resulted from the 1955
 World War. The major issues remain open which prevent the
 resolution of a solid political atmosphere between the two
 governments. The first major concern the Austrian claims
 for compensation of former Austrian properties nationalized
 in Yugoslavia. For the Yugoslav side was official assistance
 taken with the position of the Slovene minority which
 remains in Austria. With these two matters are solved,
 relations are likely to develop in the future state.

11. INTEREST IN EUROPEAN COOPERATION

Austrian interest in European integration is also
 high. First, there is the historical experience which
 supports this movement. Second, the Austrian economy is
 most oriented in the direction of western Europe. Thirdly,
 many prominent citizens, including prominent scientists,
 believe that without Austrian integration into the larger
 European world, the second Republic will ultimately lose
 its political independence, despite its political autonomy
 currently.

Conclusion

The realization of lasting participation in an Euro-
 pean economic community dates back to more than a hundred

years to when Freiherr von Bruck, an Austrian Minister of Commerce, tried to organize such a community.⁵ Later, an economic union was established within the framework of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which constituted a large economic community. Besides Austria, it included Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and portions of modern Rumania, Yugoslavia and Poland. The Empire was consolidated over decades and came close to being autarkical in food production. The southern and eastern districts were predominantly agricultural; the northern and western districts industrial, thus forming close to an ideal economic unit.

When the Hapsburg Monarchy collapsed in the autumn of 1918, the bulk of its territories and population was transferred to the so-called Succession States, along with its main sources of food supply and vital coal resources. Trade barriers and other restrictions to international commerce were immediately erected against one another which destroyed the earlier commercial ties. This initial disruption of trade resulted in Austrian commerce being shifted from these traditional markets to Western Europe, a trend that has intensified since the conclusion of the Second World War.

During the existence of the First Republic, Austria exported about 28 per cent of her total exports to states

⁵ Richard Hiscocks, The Rebirth of Austria (London: Oxford University Press, 1953), p. 33.

years to take twelve years ago, an American Minister at
Commonwealth, said it requires even a community. I think, an
economic system was established since the formation of the
American-Canadian Union, which contained a large number
community. Besides America, it included Canada, Mexico,
Hawaii, and portions of South America, Europe, Asia and
Africa. The Empire was consolidated over several years
close to being successful in that respect. The southern
and eastern islands were geographically separated, and
northern and western islands included, thus forming
close to an ideal economic unit.

During the existence of the first Republic, America
interested since the revolution of the French world war.
Traditional markets for products between a kind that was
vital resulted in American markets being taken over from
the earlier commercial ties. This initial disruption of
was necessarily limited effort can explain which destroyed
damages and other relations in international commerce.
This source of food supply and vital coal resources. Trade
forced to the world's economic system, along with the
1910, the loss of air transportation and production was trans-
ferred the rapidly economic collapse in the years of

in Eastern Europe. Under normal conditions, Polish and Czechoslovakian coal would be a natural exchange for Austrian oil.⁶ The Soviet occupation of the Eastern European countries in the postwar period was a severe shock to the already weakened economy, as Austrian foreign capital investments in that region were confiscated and trade impaired. Whereas in 1937, 28 per cent of her exports and 32 per cent of her imports were with these states; in 1962, the respective figures were only 14.8 per cent and 11 per cent.

With the exception of Poland and the Soviet Union, this trade with Eastern Europe is favorable to Austria, giving to it an overall export surplus. The difficulty with this relationship has been that these Communist states are unable to supply food and coal, vital Austrian imports, in exchange for Austrian products. Again, this illustrates the extent to which traditional trading patterns have been disrupted, and why a relative and absolute increase in Western European trade may be continued.

Austria's foreign trade was non-existent in 1945. Most of the large industrial complexes were greatly impaired because of extensive damage, confiscations, changes in economic aims, and an acute shortage of capital.⁷ All

⁶Ibid., p. 234.

⁷Franz Heissenberger, The Economic Reconstruction of Austria 1945-1952 (Washington: Library of Congress, 1953), p. 63.

in Eastern Europe. Under normal conditions, Polish and Czechoslovakian coal would be a natural exchange for Russian oil.⁶ The Soviet occupation of the Eastern European countries in the postwar period was a severe shock to the already weakened economy, as Austrian foreign capital investment in that region was considerable and thus isolated. Whereas in 1937, 50 per cent of her exports and 33 per cent of her imports were with these areas; in 1953, the respective figures were only 14.8 per cent and 22 per cent. With the exception of Poland and the Soviet Union, this trade with Eastern Europe is favorable to Austria, giving to it an overall export surplus. The difficulty with this relationship has been that these Communist areas are unable to supply food and coal, vital Austrian imports, in exchange for Austrian products. Again, this illustrates the extent to which traditional trading partners have been disrupted, and why a relative and absolute increase in Western European trade may be considered.

Austria's foreign trade was diversified in 1953. Most of the large industrial companies were greatly injured because of extensive damage, destruction, changes in economic aims, and an acute shortage of capital. All

⁶ Ibid., p. 234.

commercial arrangements had to be restored, and the new political reality of Communist supremacy in Eastern Europe had to be dealt with.

In the immediate postwar period, the traffic in goods was restricted mainly to the nearest neighboring countries. K. W. Rothschild, in The Austrian Economy Since 1945 points out that:

In August 1945, the first barter agreement was signed with Hungary, to be followed by one with Czechoslovakia, and later with Italy and Switzerland. These barter agreements were restricted to specific exchanges of limited quantities of goods. By the end of 1945 thirty-one such specific agreements had been concluded.⁸

These agreements were followed by Austrian participation in the European Payments Union, which enabled her to expand trade to more distant areas on the basis of multilateral agreements. By 1950, foreign trade had expanded over pre-war figures and has continued to maintain a steady growth ever since.

At first, imports consisted mainly of foreign relief consignments, which in 1945 and 1946 accounted for about 88 per cent of total imports. By 1954, this percentage had shrunk to only 3 per cent, and since then foreign relief has not played any part in Austria's foreign trade balance.⁹

⁸K. W. Rothschild, The Austrian Economy Since 1945 (London: Oxford University Press, 1950), p. 23.

⁹Austria, Facts and Figures, p. 99.

domestic arrangements and to be satisfied, and the
political reality of Communist supremacy in Eastern Europe
has to be dealt with.

In the immediate post-war period, the world in general
was preoccupied mainly with the urgent military necessities.
At the same time, in the American economy since 1945 there
has been a rapid expansion of production.

In August 1945, the first peace agreement was signed
with Hungary, to be followed by one with Romania,
and later with Czechoslovakia. These
three agreements were restricted to specific
commodity groups of limited quantities of goods. By the end
of 1945, however, more specific agreements had been
concluded.

These agreements were followed by similar negotiations in
the European Economic Union, which enabled her to secure
trade in some essential goods on the basis of bilateral
agreements. By 1950, several trade agreements had been
signed and one continued to maintain a steady growth
ever since.

At first, imports constituted mainly of foreign relief
commodities, which in 1945 and 1946 amounted for about 50
per cent of total imports. By 1954, this percentage had
fallen to only 1 per cent, and since then foreign trade has
not played any part in America's foreign trade relations.

At the same time, the American economy since 1945
(London: Oxford University Press, 1950), p. 13.
Foreign Trade and Finance, p. 10.

The United States provided through fiscal year 1953 about \$1.3 billion in many forms; such as, machinery, industrial raw materials, food and money.¹⁰ United States assistance to the tourist industry, which is the country's greatest earner of foreign exchange, was particularly fortunate. Since 1953, no United States economic grant aid has been given to Austria except for very small annual technical exchanges and a productivity program.¹¹

Participation in European Organizations

While normally a state's growing involvement in world trade is accompanied by a wider geographical distribution of its outlets, the postwar political stalemate forced Austrian exports in the direction of a definite Western regional concentration. As an indirect result of this circumstance, Austria became a charter member of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. Even before this action, the Austrian Government was clearly in favor of European unity:

In October 1945, before the European movement had been fully launched by Churchill's great speeches at Brussels, The Hague, and Zurich, Leopold Figl, who was not yet Chancellor, wrote of Austria as a

¹⁰News item in The New York Times, March 30, 1961.

¹¹United States Congress, House, Committee on Foreign Relations, Special Study Mission to Poland and Austria, 87th Congress, 2d Session (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1962), p. 17.

"germ-cell" in the reconstruction of the European community of peoples. In one of his first speeches to the National Assembly the following December he spoke of the vital importance of instilling into the rising generation of Austrians an "all-European democratic way of thought." Austria was subsequently represented at the Congress of Europe at The Hague in 1948, and at the meetings of the European Parliamentary Union.¹²

Next, Austria joined the Council of Europe in April 1956. Although membership in this consultative organization required little of Austria, the significance of this act was her detachments from the historic ties mentioned earlier with the countries in the Danube Basin.

Austria became a member of the European Nuclear Energy Agency, which was established within the framework of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation in December 1957. Together with the European Economic Community countries, who represent six of the eighteen European members, Austria is contributing financial resources to several joint projects. The government desired to expand this limited cooperation into a broader understanding with EURATOM.

In 1958, attempts by the British Government to group all members of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation into a single Free Trade Area proved unsuccessful.

¹²Robert T. Bower (dir.), Communications and Public Opinion in Austria (Washington: Bureau of Social Science Research, The American University, 1954), p. 38.

With the subsequent formation of the European Free Trade Association, Austria joined this group on January 4, 1960. Even at this occasion, Austria was looking ahead toward the merger of the European Free Trade Association and European Economic Community into a single market. Following the United Kingdom's decision to apply for full membership in the Common Market, Austria announced in July 1961 her intention to seek association with that organization. Chancellor Gorbach asserted in the Government Declaration that:

We believe that in acting in this manner we shall support and adhere to our established policy of military neutrality. On the other hand, we shall take full advantage of our freedom of choice to participate to the fullest in economic integration efforts because we are convinced that this is fully compatible with our special position.¹³

The economic connections with the European Free Trade Association and the European Economic Community were analyzed in Chapter IV.

III. AUSTRIA AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations

In addition to the European organizations cited above, Austria belongs to numerous international groupings, including the United Nations. Austria joined this latter organization on December 15, 1955, after a long wait caused by the

¹³Austrian Information (December 30, 1961), 1.

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A. III. AUSTRIA AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

United Nations

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¹ Austrian Information (December 10, 1961), 1.

unwillingness of the Soviet Government to withdraw from Austria and to agree to a State Treaty.¹⁴ After its admission, Austria became an active member and was represented on seven commissions of the United Nations in 1964.

Austria has usually sided with the Western members in voting on major international issues. For example, at the Sixteenth General Assembly Session, there were 114 roll call votes on which the United States and the Soviet Union took opposing positions. Francis O. Wilcox, writing in the summer of 1963, pointed out that:

Austria's vote coincided with that of the United States on 72 occasions.¹⁵

In addition, Austria abstained thirty-two times leaving but ten roll call votes when the national interests of Austria were divergent with those of the United States. One source of disagreement with the United States has been over the proposed membership of Communist China. Foreign Minister Kreisky remarked in November 1963 that Austria would not

¹⁴The Soviet Union finally broke the deadlock in the Security Council by agreeing to the Austrian accession, along with fifteen other applicant states. The other states whose applications were approved included: Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Laos, Libya, Nepal, Portugal, Rumania, and Spain.

¹⁵Francis O. Wilcox, "The Atlantic Community and the United Nations," International Organization, XVII:697, Summer, 1963.

object to this admission.¹⁶ The Austrian Government has consistently abstained in recent United Nations votes on this question.

There have been many indications of Austrian interest in the tasks of the United Nations. In December 1960, the Austrian Government sent their first detachment of medical personnel to the troubled Congo. This group was augmented in the following year, and a total of 112 individuals served in that United Nations peace action. In 1962, the Government subscribed \$900,000 to purchase United Nations bonds.¹⁷ Later in that same year, Austria contributed \$500,000 in commodities to the United Nations World Food Program. In the 1964 peace action of the United Nations on Cyprus, Austria enhanced its prestige by sending another medical unit of fifty-four physicians and a group of thirty-one Austrian civilian policemen.¹⁸ On April 2, 1964, the government decided that Austria would, in addition, pay \$40,000 as a voluntary contribution to help defray the costs of the UN-Peace Keeping Force in Cyprus.¹⁹

¹⁶News item in Arbeiter-Zeitung, November 20, 1963.

¹⁷Austrian Information (April 14, 1962), 2.

¹⁸Austrian Information (May 1, 1964), 2.

¹⁹United Nations Press Services, Office of Public Information, Press Release SG/SM/56 CYP/30, April 3, 1964, "Text of Letter from Austria to Secretary-General on Costs of Cyprus Peace-Keeping Force."

object to this situation.¹⁵ The American Government was

continually interested in recent British policy and

this situation.

There have been many indications of British interest

in the case of the United States. In December 1963, the

American Government sent some 1500 personnel to assist

personnel to the troubled country. This group was organized

in the following year, and a total of 115 individuals served

in that United States peace mission. In 1967, the govern-

ment authorized \$500,000 to purchase United States goods.¹⁶

There is that year, British contributions \$500,000 in

contribution to the United Nations World Food Program. In

the 1964 peace action of the United Nations on Cyprus,

Australia announced the practice by sending another medical

unit of five-year physicians and a group of thirty-one

Australian civilian personnel.¹⁷ On April 2, 1964, the gov-

ernment decided that Australia would, in addition, pay \$10,000

as a voluntary contribution to help defray the costs of the

UN Peace-keeping force in Cyprus.¹⁸

¹⁵ News item in Australian-Observer, November 10, 1963.

¹⁶ Australian Information Week 14, 1967, 1.

¹⁷ Australian Information Week 14, 1967, 1.

¹⁸ Australian Information Week 14, 1967, 1.

¹⁹ Australian Information Week 14, 1967, 1. United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, United Nations Information, Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, April 2, 1964. Text of Letter from Australia to Secretary-General on Cyprus of United Nations-keeping Force.

Austria is a member in good standing in the following agencies: the International Labor Organization, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, Food and Agricultural Organization, UNESCO, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, International Development Association, International Civil Aviation Organization, International Telecommunication Union, Universal Postal Union, World Meteorological Organization, and the International Atomic Energy Organization. The seat of the last-named body is located in Vienna. Furthermore, Austria is a member of the World Bank, the Bank for International Settlements, and a contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Austrians also participate in a number of international non-governmental organizations; such as, the Trade Union Advisory Committee, the Business and Industrial Advisory Committee, and the International Chamber of Commerce. Membership in the preceding organizations, which is by no means a complete listing of all the ones that the nation participates in, is highly indicative of the extent of active Austrian involvement on the international scene.

Aid to Developing Nations

Although the amount is modest, Austria is now contributing on a selective basis to the developing nation-states. In late 1962, Austria presented \$10 million credit

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 organizations: the International Labor Organization, Inter-
 national Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, Food and
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 Reconstruction and Development, International Finance
 Corporation, International Development Association, Inter-
 national Civil Aviation Organization, International Tele-
 communication Union, United Nations, World
 Meteorological Organization, and the International Atomic
 Energy Organization. The rank of the last-named body is
 limited in Vienna. Furthermore, Australia is a member of 200
 world bodies, the rank of the International Maritime
 Organization party to the Geneva Convention on Fishing and
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 national non-governmental organizations, such as, the Trade
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 of active Australian involvement in the international scene.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

Although the amount of money, Australia is now con-
 sidered to be a relatively poor in the developing nations.
 Indeed, in 1961, Australia produced 210 million dollars

to the World Bank as an indirect contribution to the furtherance of international development aid. On November 24, 1962, India and Austria signed an agreement providing a \$5 million credit to India for the purchase of Austrian goods required for India's third Five-Year Plan.²⁰ This was succeeded by another loan to India in December 1963. Fifteen projects have been approved by the Austrian Government in 1964. It was reported in the EFTA Reporter that:

A large proportion of the \$228,000 earmarked for these projects will go into planning of the Lang-Sun power plant in Thailand, and toward the erection of a special steel mill at Tlalenpantle, Mexico.

The program also includes construction of a ski and tourist resort at Malam-Jaba, Pakistan, and equipping a school of veterinary medicine at Ankara University in Turkey.²¹

It is significant to observe that a separate division was created within the Political Section of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to handle these development projects.

It has been shown that Austrian interests are not confined to Europe, but rather are worldwide. This involvement in international institutions must be considered by Austrian policy-makers, and care exercised not to jeopardize the military neutrality. Along with this, the policy-makers must heed the general public acceptance of the need to

²⁰Austrian Information (February 23, 1963), 3.

²¹EFTA Reporter (March 5, 1964), 2.

continuously seek further measures of regional and international understanding.

comparatively small number of regional and inter-

national organizations (e.g., the International

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CHAPTER IX

CONCLUSIONS

General

The varied dimensions of the Austrian foreign policy process have been evaluated in this study. These have included the political process, institutional framework, and the international environment. In many cases, the impact of these factors was found to be intangible, such as the personal relationships between key public officials involved in foreign affairs and those not directly connected with government service. However, it was only when all these diverse elements were synthesized and collectively considered that the total framework of the foreign policy process was established. It was hoped that this inquiry has produced a comprehensive analysis of the Austrian model.

Transformation in Society

Great changes in the society and state have been observed. This transformation of value judgments has been transferred to politics, where moderation has superseded the former hostility and inflexibility of politicians and party platforms. The extent of Austrian involvement in world affairs and international organization, as described in the preceding chapter, was further proof of the new confidence

CHAPTER IX

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The varied dimensions of the Austrian foreign policy process have been analyzed in this study. There have included the political process, institutional framework, and the international environment. In many cases, the impact of these factors was found to be interrelated, such as the personal relationships between key public officials involved in foreign affairs and those not directly connected with government services. However, it was only when all these diverse elements were synthesized and collectively considered that the total framework of the foreign policy process was established. It was hoped that this inquiry has produced a comprehensive analysis of the Austrian model.

Transformation in Society

Great changes in the society and state have been observed. This transformation of value judgments has been transferred to politics, where moderation has superseded the former hostility and inflexibility of politicians and party politicians. The extent of Austrian involvement in world affairs and international organizations, as described in the preceding chapter, was further proof of the new conditions

of the people and national leaders in the future of Austria. In their search for national security and identity, the Austrian people have achieved unity, prosperity, and independence. Finally, the observance of a strict military neutrality has become the cornerstone of Austria's foreign policy and the foundation of the Second Austrian Republic.

Foreign Policy Process

The actual process of policy formulation, which was of a subsurface nature in the Coalition Committee, has developed differently than that envisaged by the authors of the Constitution. While the Chancellor was the most influential official in the overall process, even his role and authority were overshadowed by the complete domination of the two major political parties. The coalition practice and Proporz have tended to promote static leadership and compromised policies, which are not easy to change.

The remarkable consistency of Austria's foreign policy has been noted. The best way to summarize recent developments in Austria's foreign policy was to say that it has met its responsibility of maintaining military neutrality with limited resources. The Austrians have made significant progress toward building a modern defense force to complement this policy.

One cannot help but arrive at the conclusion that

of the people and national leaders in the future of Australia, to their common for national security and identity, the Australian people have achieved unity, prosperity, and independence. Finally, the achievement of a strong military capability has become the cornerstone of Australia's foreign policy and the foundation of the future Australian Republic.

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the two major political parties. The coalition process and
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tinued policies, which are not easy to change.

One should not be surprised that the American people are not more fully informed of the situation in the Far East. The Department of State has been very busy with the many problems of the Far East, and it is not possible to keep the public fully informed of all the details. The Department of State has been very busy with the many problems of the Far East, and it is not possible to keep the public fully informed of all the details.

Austrians want more than their neutralized status permits, despite official pronouncements to the contrary. In their bid for a special treaty and Associate Membership in the European Economic Community, one finds a basic contradiction. Although this relationship is expounded by Austrian political leaders to be vital, they also insist that nothing must be allowed to impair the neutral status of the country. Yet, there are clear political implications in the 1958 Treaty of Rome. What will happen in Austria if the members of the European Economic Community decide not to approve the pending application? The prospects of the British application to that same organization appeared much better, but unilateral French action blocked that petition. The Austrian application has already brought forth opposition on several grounds, including the argument that neutralized states as EEC members would severely weaken the possibility of attaining those same political objectives. It is apparent that some realistic adjustments must be made to accommodate both positions and that the Austrian nation must be prepared to accept the consequences of a denial to their aspiration for association with the Common Market.

Another example of this trend toward change is the continued discontent with the status quo in the region of the former South Tyrol. As described, this issue has united the nation against the injustice of Italian control over the

Austrian wine and other agricultural products, besides official representation to the Ministry. In their bid for a special treaty and economic cooperation in the Western European Community, was also a basic condition. Although this relationship is supported by Austrian political leaders to be vital, they also insist that nothing must be allowed to impair the neutral status of the country. For, there are clear political implications in the 1955 Treaty of Rome. What will happen in Austria if the members of the European Economic Community decide not to approve the pending application. The interests of the British application to that that organization appeared much better, not unilateral towards other states that existed. The Austrian application was already known to the organization in several grounds, including the agreement with Switzerland states in the member states severely against the possibility of obtaining those same political objectives. It is important that some realistic adjustments must be made to accommodate both positions and that the Austrian making must be prepared to accept the consequences of a refusal to their application for association with the Common Market. Recent changes in the French Government in the revision agreement with the European in the region of the former Soviet Union. As described, this latter has helped the nation against the influence of Italian power over the

German minority. The problem exists whether the government will continue to plead its case in the United Nations, withdraw support and abandon the German minority, or adopt more active measures to insure that regional autonomy is achieved.

Outlook

The existing bipartisan governmental structure has been endorsed by the Austrian electorate in every postwar election. In the eyes of this observer, there is every indication of a genuine political consensus among the nation. There seems to be no tangible evidence that the people might take an extreme position in changing the government, but discontent within the national community has grown. An end to the Coalition can be foreseen, though not before the next national election, and a return made to a system that is truly competitive. This would stimulate the membership in the political parties, the economy, and the nation. It would likely result in some shifts in the foreign policy process, since the actions of government would be more closely linked with, and responsive to, the electorate.

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APPENDIXES

The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one, but a complex one, and that the results are not always the same.

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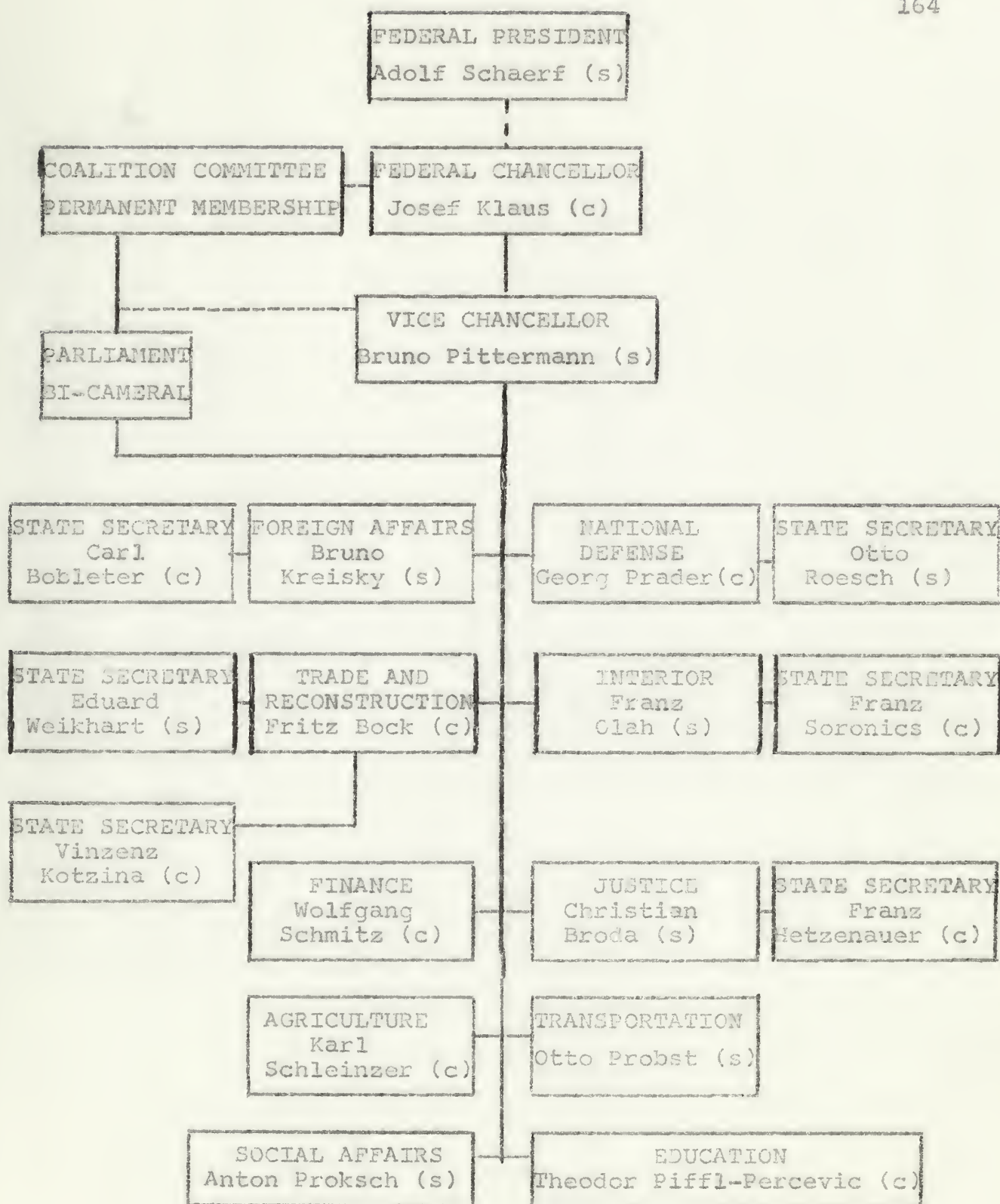
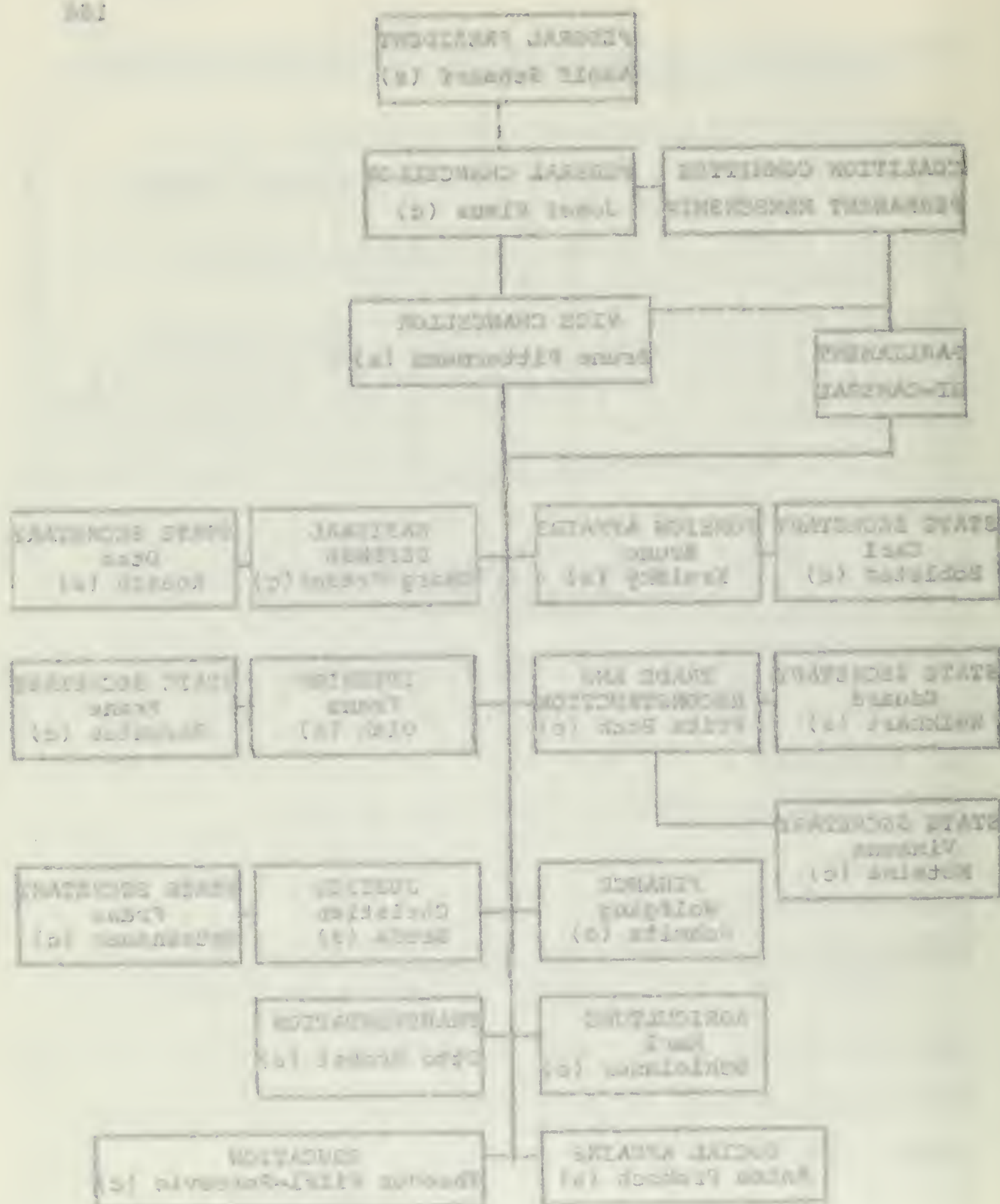


CHART 1

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT 1964

SOURCE: Austrian Information (April 11, 1964), 7.



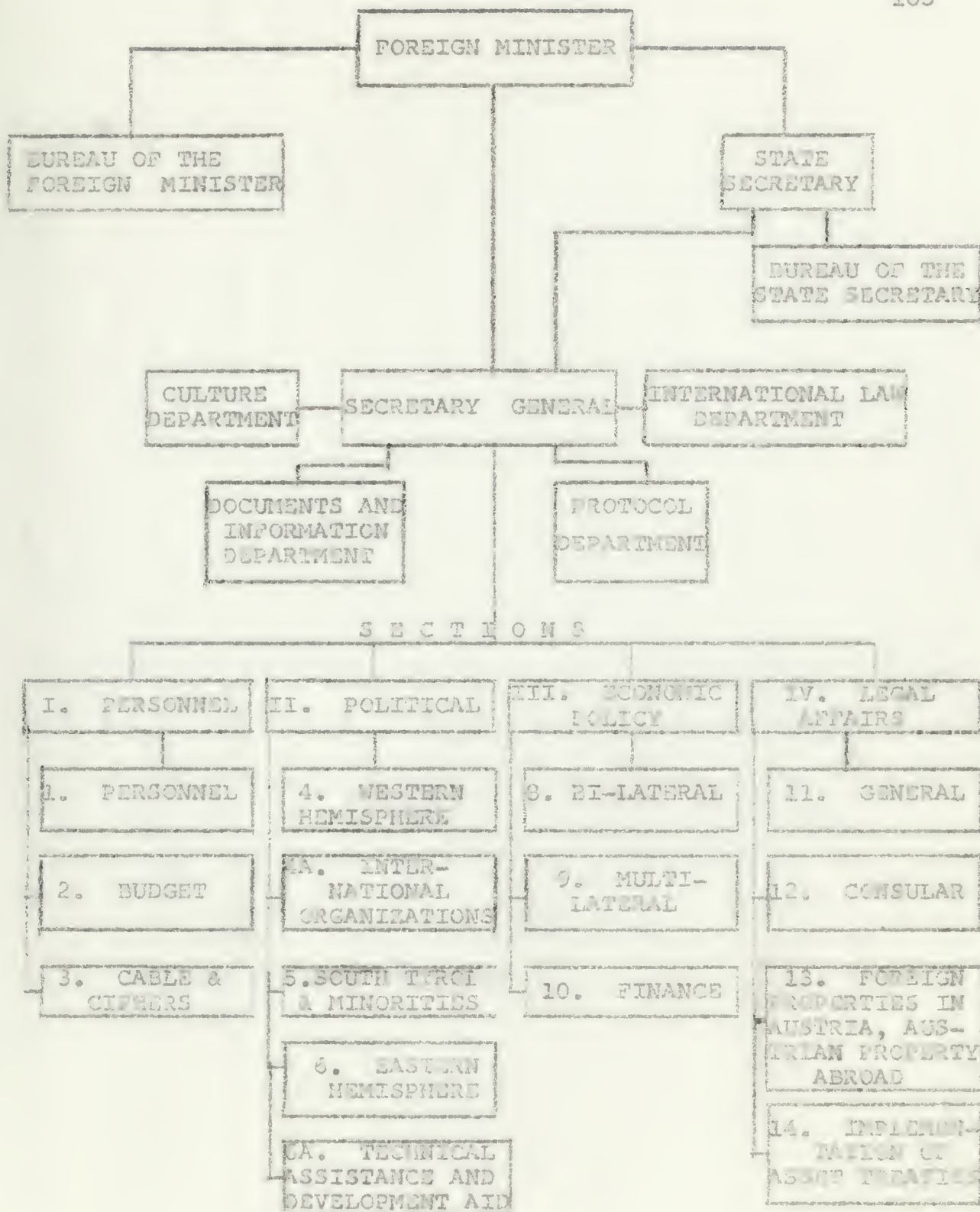
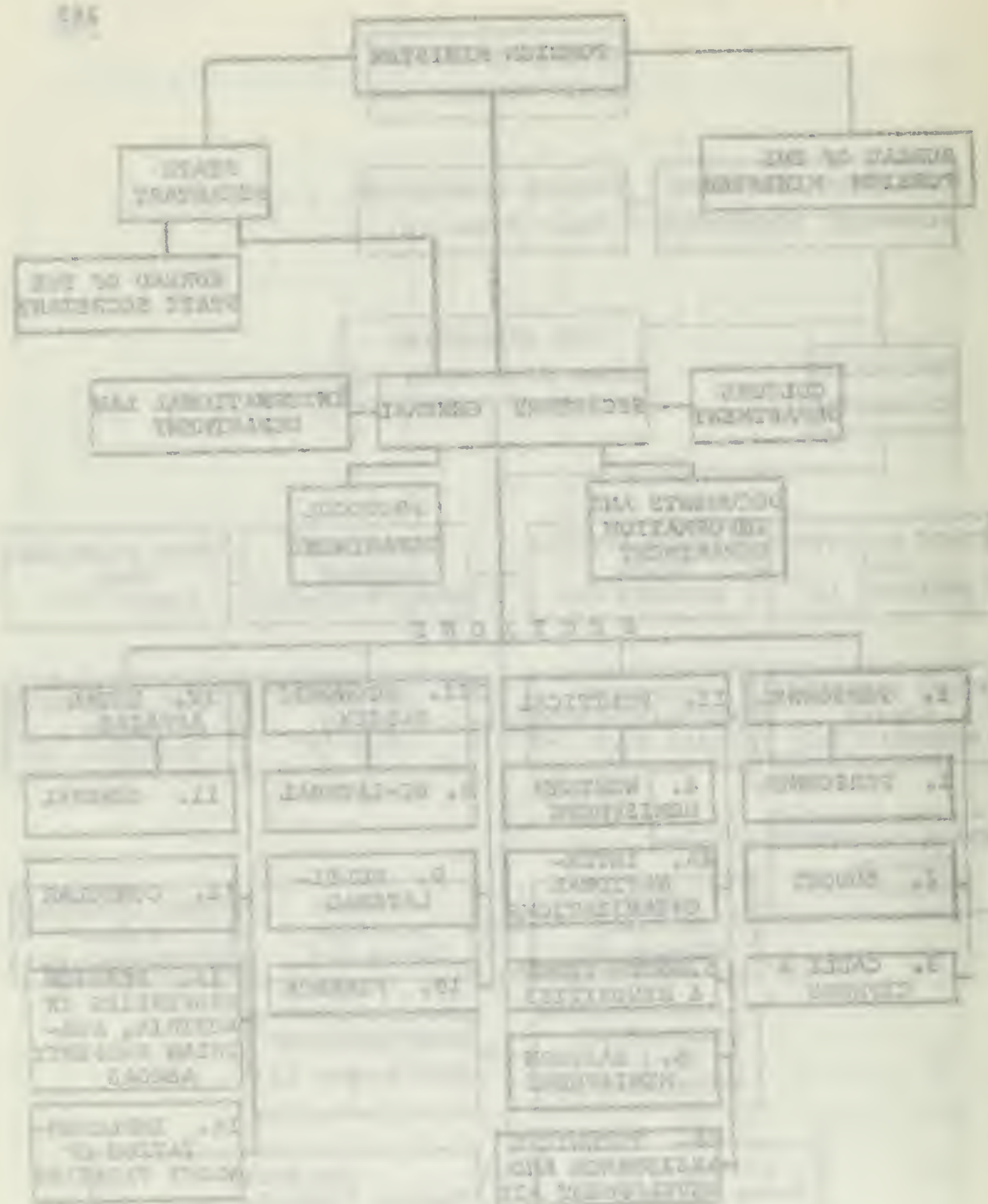


CHART 2

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS 1964



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TABLE I
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE IN 1962

	Imports in million schillings	%	Exports in million schillings	%
Europe	34,947	86.6	28,285	86.1
Member countries of				
OECD	29,782	73.8	22,287	67.8
EFTA	5,270	13.1	4,948	15.2
EEC	23,898	59.2	16,427	50.0
Eastern Europe*	4,453	11.0	4,876	14.8
Americas	3,442	8.5	2,169	6.6
USA	2,249	5.6	1,273	3.9
Africa	755	1.9	714	2.2
Asia	987	2.5	1,449	4.4
Australia and Oceania	217	0.5	233	0.7
Overseas territories of OECD member countries	248	0.6	263	0.8

*Not including Finland or Yugoslavia.

SOURCE: Austrian Economy in Figures, Year 1962
(Vienna: Economic Department of Creditanstalt-Bankverein,
1963), p. 14.

TABLE 1

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE IN 1962

Region	Exports in million dollars	Imports in million dollars	Total	Percentage of total
Europe	14,941	8,842	23,783	46.1
Asia	12,770	1,511	14,281	27.3
Latin America	12,899	2,491	15,390	29.2
Africa	4,413	1,110	5,523	10.5
Australia and Oceania	1,443	1,110	2,553	4.8
USSR	3,142	1,110	4,252	8.1
Other countries	1,110	1,110	2,220	4.2
Unrecorded	1,110	1,110	2,220	4.2
Total	38,785	16,273	55,058	100.0

*Not including Finland and Yugoslavia.

Source: Regional Economic Survey for Europe, 1962
 Vienna: Economic Department of United Nations, 1963, p. 14.

TABLE II
FOREIGN TRADE WITH EEC AND EFTA COUNTRIES 1962

	Imports in million schillings	%*	Exports in million schillings	%*
EFTA				
Denmark	373	0.9	449	1.4
Great Britain	2,039	5.1	993	2.9
Norway	158	0.5	313	1.0
Portugal	81	0.2	105	0.3
Sweden	585	1.5	814	2.5
Switzerland	2,003	5.0	2,369	7.2
Total	5,269	13.2	4,983	15.3
EEC				
Federal Republic of Germany	17,071	42.3	9,177	28.0
Italy	3,302	8.2	5,035	15.3
Belgium-Luxembourg . .	717	1.8	501	1.5
France	1,554	3.9	688	2.1
Netherlands	1,254	3.1	1,026	3.1
Total	23,898	59.2	16,427	50.0

*Share in the total volume of Austria's foreign trade.

SOURCE: Austrian Economy in Figures, Year 1962
(Vienna: Economic Department of Creditanstalt-Bankverein,
1963), p. 15.

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*Adapted from the Social Science of America's 1960s Project.

TABLE III

FOREIGN TRADE WITH COMMUNIST STATES 1962

	Percentage of Total Imports	Percentage of Total Exports
Bulgaria	—*	1.1
Czechoslovakia	1.6	2.4
Eastern Germany	1.2	1.2
Hungary	2.0	2.2
Poland	2.1	2.3
Rumania	—*	1.3
Soviet Union	2.8	4.3
Yugoslavia	1.6	2.7
Total	11.3	17.5
Western Europe	72.5	65.3

*Statistical data not available.

SOURCE: Statistical Data on Austria Edition 1963
(Vienna: Österreichische Länderbank, 1963).

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	Percentage of Total Imports	Percentage of Total Exports
Western Europe	72.2	68.2
Total	100.0	100.0
Soviet Union	1.8	2.9
Russia	1.8	2.9
Poland	1.1	1.1
Czechoslovakia	1.0	1.0
Hungary	1.0	1.0
East Germany	1.1	1.0
Bulgaria	1.1

*Statistical data not available

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